nery, makes with their own refrigadow of his e mines his sas and his timber he s. Machinos he is fording cranks the work of the celerity products. en and to Texaste telegraph ow it-and n how busith his hand

29 ons

us the nd uld sell \$450 \$300 \$500 \$250 \$290 \$175 \$275 \$100 \$275 \$350

Co.

\$90

ed as

5,666.12 3,5 10.37 2, 184.37 7,932.49 4,880. 12 4, 173.47

0.000.00 9,5 12.54 1,950.00 6,950.00 3, 125.00 2,635.93 4, 173.47

s in

the

lass. **Profits**

RREN, Cashier

PLEY STER ORBIN

is industry,

And, like
wind which

VOL. LXII. - NO. 10 MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN al Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO. Publishers and Proprietors. , ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. 3 STATE STREET. Boston, Mass.

82.00 per annum, in advance. 82.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents. It persons sending contributions to The PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication but no publication are not proposed to the should be written on note size.

MASSACHUS

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

Thanksgiving Day.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

When, after the ingathering of the harvest at the Plymouth Colony in 1621, Governor Bradford appointed a day for public thanksgiving and praise for the bounties and mercies that had been vouchsafed to the little colony, he probably did not imagine that the observance of such a day would become an annual custom, not only throughout New England, but wherever the flag of the United States should float. Indeed, there was no such day appointed in 1622, and in 1623 a day that had been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer, because of the long-continued and severe drought, was changed to a day of thanksgiving, because of the arrival of the much-needed rain.

Washington ordered a day of Thanks giving after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and we think at times during the war of the Revolution, when his troops had been able to win a substantial victory over the better-fed and better-disciplined troops of the British. We believe that his example has been followed by some of the later Presidents on one or two occasions. but we have not at hand a record of them, until that proclamation of President Lincoln in 1863, when success seemed to have been won for the Union army and there were evidences that the end was in view. although yet afar off. This was generally observed throughout the loyal States, though it could scarcely have been felt a subject for much rejoicing in those States which were still rebellious.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, it became a universal custom in the New England States for the governor of each State to appoint a day for giving thanks, which was generally observed by the people of the State, though they were not unanimous in the selection of their dates, and we think we have heard that it methods of travel in those days, to participate in three celebrations of the day in one year, by starting in the southern tier of New England States and driving northward, through Massachusetts, into New Hampshire or Vermont, where, the harvest being later, a later date was appointed.

But since 1863 we believe the President has always appointed the last Thursday in November for that purpose, and for some years the governors of each State in the Union have appointed the same date, al though it was some years before the Southern States could be made to feel that they had much to feel thankful for after the downfall of the Confederacy and the eman cipation of their slaves. But now there are few remaining, even among the most bitter partisans of that region, who do not feel that the States are richer and more thrifty under a united Government than they would have been if they had succeeded in winning their cause and seceding from the Union.

Today, more than ever before, are w united in interests, if not always in opinions of party policy, and if the South and the West prosper, the North and the East can rejoice, because they each thrive in the prosperity of the other. The agricultural sections cannot help but build up the manufacturing sections when they have a bountiful harvest, and the manufacturing sections are their best customers when our mills, our shops and factories are giving employment to those who depend upon their labor in them for support.

Seldom, if ever, have we had as much to rejoice at as this year. Harvests have been bountiful, and there is no prospect of famine in our land, but rather of an abundance to spare to those countries who need to purchase of us, or to give to those who ed and have not the means to supply their wants. We should be thankful not only for the ability to do this, but for that feeling of charity which prompts those who have been blessed in their undertaking to assist those less fortunate.

We have been free from pestilence, and the good work that has been done in im- their adopted country as were the de proving the sanitary conditions in Cuba ants of those who sought refuge with us tion and the prostration of business in our Southern cities at the return of the sickly season in those islands as we have had in

We are not only at peace with other nations, but our commercial relations with them are such as to promise profitable business with them in the future, as we have enjoyed during the past year. If the insur-rection in the Philippine Islands has not thanks for our many mercies and the gifts been entirely subdued, it is no longer an active and armed force in rebellion with which we have to contend, but rather such a guerrilla warfare as usually follows the ending of a war before the establishment of conditions of perfect peace and permanent prosperity.

trained intellect in the verbal encounters between Mitchell and McVeagh. The latter found the former a feeman worthy of his

Prosperity.
Wise counsels have prevailed in ending

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1902

the labor troubles in the coal-mining regions, and we need no longer fear that prolonged idleness in that industry will leave us exposed to the dangers of a fuel famine during the wintry season. The final settlement of the trouble there having been placed in the hands of wise counsellors, who have no self-interests to seek in making their decisions, we may hope that as "all set seek is devoted to Muscats, which are their decisions, we may hope that as "all set six feet anert and are now all years old." who have no self-interests to seek in making their decisions, we may hope that, as "all things work together for good," it may at last result in bettering the conditions of the bunches average fifty pounds to the vine. The bunches average 2½ pounds each. It would barrels. After placing the paper, I select bunches upon the consumers of coal. The agricultural products of our_country about a pound each. Many a handsome are increasing, as is also the foreign de-

way of packing is to first buy good stock. I go into the orchard after the apples are picked pack as soon as possible and get tham under cover. In packing apples, or pears, I always commence by taking the best had of the barrel, turn it and clean the cooper's chips from it. Then I do what many of the dealers do not like, that is, place a neat paper in the bottom head with my name on it. The name goes only in No. 1 barrels. After placing the paper. I select

to see that they are properly stored free from dampness, and to note whether there are indications of weevil. It will be safer and surer to treat all with bisulphide of carbon. A little of this chemical in a saucer placed on the top of the wheat or other grain in a bin will penetrate to the bottom and destroy all weevil. It will in no degree injure the grain. It is a dangerous sub-stance and no light can be used near it. Good care of the live stock means proper

LOUGHMAN

housing at night, and even during days of cold, stormy rains. On some of the old Colonial places in Maryland the barnyards

Look after stored peas, grain and seeds to replace the dirt around the tree trunks. bank up the dirt around the tree trunks late in the fall and remove it early in the spring. It is doubtful whether the plan has any advantage.

WHOLE NO. 3175

S. Department of Agriculture.

Take every advantage possible of the good weather to haul a supply of wood and pile it up. There never should be a lack of good supply ahead of sawed and split, seasoned wood. The farmer who obliges the women to cut wood should be obliged to eat cold dinners in a cold room and sleep between sheet-iron quilts. A wood-shed piled up full of cut wood is a pretty good indicator of the class a farmer belongs to. The wife who wrestles with green or wet wood in cooking a dinner has a trying ordeal. The man who causes such a condition should be waited on by a vigilance committee.

Are you going to continue the old barn-yard nuisance another winter? Why not fix it so there will be drainage carrying away the very best part of the fertilizer? Get a good supply of leaves to use for absorbing material—all the liquid should be taken up. The liquid manure is the most valuable, and every effort should be made to save it. The barnyard manure pile is a bank—it is a means for building up and maintaining the fertility of the fields by supplying both fertilizing elements and needed humus. No commercial fertilizer can serve so well.—Baltimore Sun.

The Use of Fertilizers on Grass Land.

In selecting fertilizers for grass land the farmer must take into account the season, for if he wants to apply a fertilizer in the fall he must not put on nitrogen in an available form, because much would be lost dur-ing the winter by its passing into the air and leaching off; but if applied in the spring, nitrogen, as well as phosphoric acid and potash, may be applied with safety. What materials shall I use to furnish the different elements of plant food? For nitrogen: Ni-trate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and dried blood. For phosphoric acid: Acid phosphate, dissolved bone black and ground bone. For potash: Sulphate of potash and muriate of potash are the cheapest forms we can buy potash in here, but in Germany, where the potash rocks come from, they use kianit to a large extent.

Before buying or applying any fertilizer to a mowing, the farmer must decide whether grasses or clovers are to predominate, because nitrogen applied to the soil will stimulate the growth of grasses, while phosphoric acid and potash will favor the growth of clover, especially the potash. The reason for that is because the clover is able to get its nitrogen from the air, while the grasses are not, so we can readily see why the clovers, being supplied with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, will predomi-nate over the grasses, which are able to get phosphoric acid and potash only.
It seems best when applying fertilizers in

the spring to apply those which are directly quick growth, and if insoluble fertilizers were applied, they would not get around to work until the season of growth was over; therefore, from what has been said, if I wanted to apply a fertilizer in the spring to a field where market hay or chiefly grasses were desired, I would apply nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda 150 pounds, phosphoric acid in the form of acid, phosphate seventy-five pounds, potash in the form of muriate or high-grade sulphate of potash two hundred pounds, but if I wanted to apply a fertilizer that would do for both a first and second crop, I would add to the above dried blood one hundred pounds, ground bone fifty pounds and fifty pounds of sulphate or muriate of potash. In applying fertilizers in fields where

clover is wanted. I would apply a mixture in the fall, furnishing phosphoric acid in the form of acid phosphate seventy-five pounds ground bone seventy-five pounds and potash in the form of sulphate or muriate of potash 150 to 175 pounds. This last mixture is very desirable on farms where stock is kept and the hay fed out, as it promotes the growth of clover, which is the richest hay to feed, and it is storing, nitrogen in its roots and stubble all the while ready to help feed the next crop. This shows why mowings, which cut large yields of clover for two or three years, gradually turn over to grasses. It is because the clover keeps feeding the grasses more and more upon the nitrugen aid up in the roots, until the grasses get the better hold and crowd the clover out.

Home-made manures are used to a large extent on most farms, as it appears to most farmers to be cheaper to use it this way and buy fertilizers for their other crops rather than to use fertilizers on grass. However, I think it would be better and cheaper for the farmer to use some fertilizer in connection with his manure, especially potash, as manure is generally quite rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid, and it having that composition, it will promote the growth of grasses rather than clover if used to any extent. It is generally used in quantities of from six to ten cords per acre, but it seems better to me for the farmer to use three or our cords per acre, and in addition use, perhaps, two hundred pounds of sulphate of potash, and by so doing he would get a

nection with manure, but the farmer to use



mand for them, which gives prospect of remunerative prices to stock growers, grain producers and all who get their living from the soil, and the products of our mines, our isheries and our forests have not been less in quantity or value than in years past.

That which has seemed a source of danger in years past, the influx of foreign immigration, has assumed a character that makes it bid fair to prove a source of future strength rather than a menace to our free institutions. Those who come to us are being rapidly Americanized, and their descendants in another generation may prove as loyal to

and Porto Rico leads us to hope that we from the famine in Ireland, and the rehave no need longer to fear the devasta- ligious or political persecutions and enforced conscriptions of the European countries. Thus having found that we have enough to be thankful for, let us enter into the spirit of the day up to our fullest capacity For once let all regrets for the past and all fears for the future give place to our rejoic ings in the present. Let us meet together,

> that the Giver of all Good has bestowed Native intelligence was well matched with

not only in our accustomed places of wor-

delphia is grown no farther away than emptied until filled to about one inch about Germantown, within the city limits. They the chine. Press in the head with a screw bring \$1 a pound now. A number of Con- or lever-press and you will never have slack pring \$1 a pound now. A number of Com-necticut and New Jersey graperies cater to or shaky apples.

"There are several ways of handling apples."

"There are several ways of handling apples." the New York market, and many of those who handle these grapes pile it on heavy to their customers about the "rich and lusclous clusters that could only grow in an along, the smaller ones dropping through English hothouse." Grapes in the hothouse need plenty of water, and mildew is avoided by means of ventilation and using sulphur on the vines.

This I believe to be a poor way, as you will always sulphur on the vines. sulphur on the vines.

The following talk at a recent convention

"I believe the buyers are to blame to a large extent for having so many poor apples on the market, by being too greedy to purhase all apples that grow. After we have bought a lot of common and poor stock we plan to gather all we can from the orchard, and pack what is called orchard packing: means, face the end with No. 1 stoel and then fill the balance with poor truck. If I could have my way I would never allow small barrels. It costs the same to transfer a small barrel as it would one that is full we want to hold through the winter.

in with the apples. I believe the best way to in Illinois, by O. R. Pierce, should be of get a bright, clean barrel of apples when packed is to pick from the trees and put the apples in small piles on the ground. Then you have them before you in good light, and can readily see the imperfect apples. Do not be ashamed to have your name in every barrel of No. 1 apples, and do not disgrace your name by having it in a barrel of No.

Some Autumn Hints. we want to hold through the winter.

"I feel a little proud of a small bronze and little proud of a small bronze are ward for understanding how to pack pples and have them come out good. My one down the slopes.

"I feel a little proud of a small bronze are ward for understanding how to pack pples and have them come out good. My one down the slopes.

"I feel a little proud of a small bronze are ward for understanding how to pack pples and have them come out good. My one down the slopes.

"I feel a little proud of a small bronze that the same the running as a reward for understanding how to pack pples and have them come out good. My one down the slopes.

"I feel a little proud of a small bronze the soil back. When you see exuding from the trunk borings looking to trunks of the trees, down in for four or six cultural colleges and experiment stations when you see exuding from the trunk borings looking the soil back. When you see exuding from the trunk borings looking the substances upon it, and I think if the agricultural colleges and experiment substances upon it, and I think if the agricultural college has helped me this winter, it will not be long before the farmer will see why thrust a stiff wire, letting it follow the bored-out tunnel. A little patience and you can easily kill the enemy and stop his further depredations. Coal ashes are good

WALTER E. BRIGHAM Watch the wheat fields where the land is medal I received from the Paris Exposition furrows can be made to make the running as a reward for understanding how to pack after take a long course instead of a short apples and have them come out good. My

were built up on three sides with a solid stone wall two feet thick laid in mortar and fully six feet high. From these walls deep sheds extended continuously all the way round the barnyard. The stable also had an ample number o' cattle stalls. It would seem from this that the Colonial farmers looked more after the comfort of their live stock than the farmers of the present generation. Few of the modern barns are as

well provided, and no barnyards are as comfortable as these old-timers. If you are storing vegetables in the house ellar do not fail to make frequent inspections and to remove all specked and rotting specimens. The cellar should be aired well very day—simply opening the outside cellar door does not properly serve, as a circula-tion is necessary to draw out the foul atmosphere. Open the windows so as to create a circulation. Decaying vegetable odors are detrimental to the health of the family. A free use should be made occationed facts, which, I think, ought to govern family. A free use should be made occa-sionally of air-slaked lime, broadcasting it the use of fertilizers, both alone and in conover the cellar and walls. Keep the cellar

Bees and Honey.

There is but little expense to the honey extract or even for a small apiary, if one will but give it credit for the empty combs t hat are returned to the bees, or the increase of honey that is gained by the use of these combs. There are those who state that the use of comb foundation will double the amount of honey the bees will store, and that the use of old comb will double the amount that can be obtained from foundation. While this may be, and we think it is, an exaggeration, it is not as much so as many others would think. We believe that than that number the past season. in a good honey flow it will not be much short of that amount, but when the honey comes in slowly, the gain will be less, though enough at any time to repay the cost of foundation. And we are not sure that comb is worth twice as much as foundation, or that the bees will store twice as much in it, but there is no doubt that they will store more in it than on comb founda-tion, and we have little doubt that the foundation will double their product when honey is coming in rapidly, or that it will pay any one well who is extracting honey to return the empty combs, or use them for

An article we have lately read says that if the entrance to the hive is contracted to a width of five-sixteenths of an inch there is no need of clipping the wings of the queen. as she cennot pass through that space. This may be true, and if there were no objections to it, there would be a great advantage in controlling the swarming. But the swarming takes place only when there is a good honey supply coming in. In a strong colony would that give enough space for the going in and coming out of the bees? Would it give ventilation enough for a strong colony in a hot day? We think not, as an answer to both questions. We can see but one possible way that we think this narrowing of the entrance might be of use without doing more injury than good. If one had a colony that he thought likely to swarm soon and was obliged to leave it for a few hours." and the wings of the queen not having been clipped, he could retain her in the hive until return, and allow some part of the workers to go out and come in again, but we should not care to have such a condition last over three hours in swarming time.

A combination of poultry-keeping and beekeeping is a good one, as the most of the labor, the real busy time in poultry-keeping is in the spring when the business of hatching and raising the young is going on, and perhaps in the fall when the flocks are culled, those not to be kept are fattened. and perhaps killed and dressed, and the houses cleaned and made snug for winter. The bees require their care during June and July when they are swarming and string honey. The spring and fall care of the bees is important if they are to be fed and forced to a liberal production of brood, yet they should be so managed as to need but little of this, and it need require but little time.

No \$50 Limit on Liability.

A decision by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court of New York holds that express companies cannot arbitrarily limit their liability on goods intrusted to them

The decision arose on an appeal taken by the Dunlap Express Company, from a judgment rendered in the city court, by which Jacob Simon recovered \$250 as the value of some lace curtains belonging to him, which the express company failed to deliver at his

The company urged that the receipt it gave for the curtains contained an express stipulation that the company's liability should not exceed \$50. Charles L. Hoffman, counsel for Simon, contended should be affirmed, as it was shown that the company had been warned of the valuable nature of the package, and that if the limited liability contention was upheld, the company could always conveniently lose ble g od s, since itinee i pay only: \$50 for the privilege.

Justice McLean writing the opinion of the court, the other judges concurring, says:

Upon the failure to deliver the property. the plaintiff was entitled to maintain this action against the defendant for the value of his goods, delivered by those acting for him and received for transportation. His recovery is not limited to the amount fixed in the receipt, which does not protect the carrier against its own negligence, especially in the absence of explanation of nondelivery. The judgment of the lower court hould be affirmed."

Gunpowder Plot.

Last Wednesday was the two hundred and ninety-seventh anniversary of the "Gunpowder plot" in English history, which, it will be remembered, was a conspiracy to blow up King James I. and the lords and commons in the parliament house at the opening of Parliament, Nov. 5, 1605, in revenge for the severe laws against Roman Catholics. Guy Fawkes, its principai agent, was caught with the burning match in his hand, tried, and, after having been put to torture, was publicly executed Jan. 31, 1606. In commemoration of this event in many English towns, but particularly in London, a grotesque figure of Guy Fawkes, stuffed with straw, is carried about the streets annually on the fifth of November and finally committed to the flames.

The English Book of Common Prayer up to January, 1859, contained "a form of prayer with thanksgiving, to be used yearly upon the fifth day of November, for the happy deliverance of King James I. and three estates of England from the most traitorous and bloody intended massacre by gunpowder."

Farm Notes from Southwestern New

York. This has been an exceptionally bad year for farm crops-too cold and wet. month of November opens in a very delightful manner, very warm and bright, and we need a lot of just this kind of weather to finish harvesting our crops. Owing to the peculiarities of the season, farmers are behind with their work, and there are still many acres of potatoes to be dug, while the apple harvest is still in full blast. Corn husking has scarcely commenced, and little or no fall plowing for spring crops has been done. Fall feed has been good, and the milk flow has been well maintained. Stock of all kinds should come to the barn this year in first-class condition.

The prolonged coal strike has set many farmers to thinking as to the future wood supply; and no doubt it will be the cause of their taking better care of their wood lots that they have left, and in many cases lots. The time has come when some atten-

upon the coal companies for our fuel. Each year new implements are brought out, and the farmer can now do his work, or much of it, in an easier and better way than when I was a boy. For instance, take the plow. Of course, there are plows and plows, and no one plow is adapted to all kinds of work. A writer in a New England paper awhile since said that "on some farms two plows are needed," but I think that two plows are not enough for a good equipment; to be ready for all kinds of plowing three or four are needed; and I have found it convenient to use even more

But I want to say something about the sulky disk plow, the latest thing in the plow line, and it "bests the world," too. On stubble ground or light sod reasonably free from rocks, it is the nestest plow that I ever used, but there are different kinds of sulky disk plows, and the Cutaway, made by the Cutaway Harrow Company of Higganum, Ct., is the one I refer to, because it has desirable features possessed by no other disk plow, I believe. It has a small skim plow in front, which clears the track for the disk, and in the rear is a small plow to square up the furrow and also regulate the depth. The farmer should procure the best farm machinery obtainable, and then he should take good care of it. The disk plow does its work in so satisfactory a manner that it is a real pleasure to use it. and I would advise farmers to investigate its merits for themselves. Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 3.

Farm Notes from the Kennebec.

Farm business here on the Kennebec is brisk and help is scarce and wages high. Good men want from \$1.50 to \$2 per day and dinner found.

I have been on a trip to Aroostook County, Me., the banner county for raising pota-toes, and, I think, the banner State. Aroostook soil seems to be just suited to potato culture, for it is here we find the largest and best to be found in the State, and perhaps in the United States. The potato business is the leading business in this county at this season of the year. Potato shipping and the manufacturing of starch seem to go together at the leading centres of the county. Potato raising pays here, yet the rot causes a loss in some fields.

Wheat raising is now being attended to, as the erection of flour mills of late is certainly stimulating the raising of wheat for barreling flour for shipping purposes. Wheat grows thrifty and makes good returns.

The apple crop in the Kennebec towns is, as a rule, light, and good shipping apples it the winter varieties must bring good prices, as many are wormy and not fit for shipping. Many will only go for No. 2, and secon quality cannot bring much of a price after shipping bills are paid. Our potato crop suffered quite badly from rot in many sec tions; nearly one-third rotted in the fields.

The corn crop here in the Kannebec was most uneven, being good in some fields and very poor in others. But the general average crop was light, as so much light corn cut the average down quite badly. The grain crop was large, and as the area was large, our farmers are not feeling blue over

Our hav crop was quite large, but we had dull weather for the harvest, and much hay was cut late in consequence. The bean crop is fairly good, but some fields which were planted late suffered somewhat with rusting on account of so much dull and rainy weather. Garden truck was fairly good, beets and turnips were excellent, and many fields of cabbage and onions were fine.

Plowing and marketing at this time seem to be the order of the day. Cutting timber and firewood will come next. Much wood is being burned to take the place of coal.

A. E. FAUGHT. Sidney, Kennebec Co., Me.

Boston Fish Market.

The supply of fish has been good, but with a good demand the prices remain very steady. Market cod sell at 21 cents a pound, large at 42 cents, and steak is 7 cents. Hake are 21 cents, haddock 4 cents, pollock and cusk 2 cents, flounders 31 cents. Striped bass are steady at 18 cents, black bass 10 cents and sea bass 8 cents. Only small mackerel now at 12 cents each. Herring \$1.50 per hundred, tautog 4 cents a pound and squiteague 71 cents. Snappers are 16 cents, sheepshead 22 cents, pompano 23 cents and Spanish mackerel 25 cents a pound. Bluefish are 10 cents and white fish 12 cents. Native smelts 18 cents for large and 10 cents for small, Eastern 16 cents, lake trout 12 cents and sea trout 71 cents. Halibut plenty, white at 7 to 10 cents, gray 5 cents and chicken 6 cents. Western salmon 15 cents and pickerel 12 cents. Perch are 8 cents for yellow and 11 cents for white. Eels and fresh tongues steady at 10 cents and cheeks 8 cents. Clams 50 cents a gallon, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel. Shrimp \$1 a gallon, and scallops scarce at \$1.75. Lobsters higher at 19 cents alive and 21 cents boiled. Oysters in good demand, \$1 to \$1.10 a gallon for ordinary Norfolk, \$1.10 to \$1.20 for selected and fresh-opened Stamfords, \$1.25 to \$1.40 for Providence River.

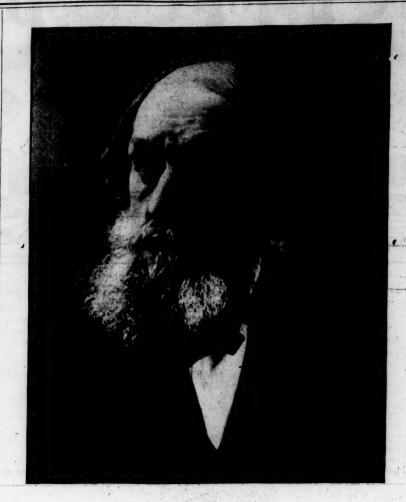
Canadian Affairs.

According to the recently issued official returns dealing with the subject of immigration, it appears that during the fiscal year ended on June 30 last no less than twenty-two thousand residents of the United States abandoned their native or adopted country, and with bag and baggage and about \$2,000,000, marched across the border into Canada, to take up their abode and become permanent settlers there. A later official report announced the fact that this immigration is increasing at the rate of twelve thousand for the last four months, and on the authority of the various agents it is reasonably estimated that in the course of the next year this number will be at least doubled

The majority of these migrators are agriculturists from the Northwestern States. Many of them are citizens of the United States by birth, excellent farmers of good and thrifty habits - others are grown-up members of these and other families, young married couples, and a sprinkling of tradespeople. To these may be added a large number of farm and other laborers and domestic servants, and in the trail of all follows a motley crowd of nomadic foreigners, mostly recent arrivals in America, including Swedes, Finns, Austrians, Poles some Italians and Germans, and fewer Irish and Hungarians.

CANADA'S NORTHWEST.

The vast tracts of very productivé graingrowing, cattle-raising, butter and cheese-making lands comprised within the northwest territories of Canada have not long since been really discovered, and it is only encourage the planting of groves and wood within recent years that the Dominion and Provincial governments in conjunction tion should be given to forestry by the armer. We should take steps that will spective agents have been enabled to pubrevent our becoming wholly dependent lish the fact broadcast that there are such have been more effective.



DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

numberless unoccupied holdings obtainable n that district for merely nominal sums. The various agents located in the West especially have been most active lately in publishing and distributing the many alluring advantages existing for the agriculturist in the newly discovered expanse, and as the farmers from the United States are not altogether unacquainted with the neighboring land and climatic conditions, these agents experience little difficulty in convincing them of the exceptional prospects and opportunities for the expeditious accumulation of a fortune. This is amply evidenced by the present extraordinary nigration. Moreover, they know that, with a little difference in the nature of the climate, both countries are pretty much the same, and are only divided by an imaginary national line-the inhabitants on both sides are to all intents and purposes one people most speaking the same language-ac tomed to the same habits and mode of life and enjoying virtually similar political free

HOW CANADIANS VIEW INVASION. The great majority of Canadians are unquestionably very favorably disposed toward the newcomers. They admire their energy, perseverance and assurance; their good nature and liberality. This admiration is ostensibly exhibited by the average Canadian's proneness to imitate his neighbor in manner, speech and dress. It is questionable whether at heart he would not prefer holding out the hand of friendship to a citizen of the United States than to a Britisher. There are, at the same time, t is true, some Canadians who look upor the invasion" with a jealous eye, but these are chiefly politicians, and a section to whom the word annexation is as a red flag to a bull, but even these could and would be appeased, no doubt, by the establishment of a more adjusted tariff system tween the two countries.

For many obvious reasons, the Canadians would be more pleased to have a greater influx of British immigrants, and no effort has been spared or is being spared to induce a larger importation of new settlers from the Old Country. But, unfortunately, agriculture in Britain is on the wane, and the ancient British tiller of the soil is a man of the past. The old-fashioned farmer of the Old Country, who was wont to stay at home personally and assiduously to farm his own little homestead and be satisfied with a plain and frugal living and modest attire, has given way to the would-be "gentleman farmer.'

What Canada wants is a hardy tiller of the soil, who can live and lead a simple rural life, economically and modestly, and one who can adapt himself to the climatic conditions of the country as well as put up with the many inconveniences and necessary hardships connected with the development of virgin land. One also who will bring up and train his child to be a "chip of the old block."

D. T. R. Preston, the Canadian representative in London, recently issued a report in

which he said: "I will not say that the British emigrant is not thrifty, but I am safe in giving expression to the thought that the conditions are such that he is not able to anticipate the contingency of emigrating to the same extent as the Continental peasant, and is, therefore, not as well prepared for establishing himself in a new country as the vast majority of Scandinavians, Germans, Belgians, Austrians, Hungarians, as well as the better class of the emigrating population of Europe." While admitting the superiority of the Continental peasant over the Britisher as a desirable emigrant, it is an uncontrovertible fact that the farmer of the United States is by natural training ahead of them all, and is certainly more likely to prove himself a far better agriculturist and in every way a more desirable acquisition to the community at large. And the Canadians

know this only too well. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXODUS.

The effect of this great human transportation of United States citizens across the border has a more far-reaching significance than appears on the surface. The majority of the Canadian population at present is to be found in the eastern provinces, and they together practically govern the Dominion for the nonce. Ontario as yet counts for little, and the Vestern States so far count for less. The result of a large and continuous immigration of United States citizens into the northwest territories of Canada must very materially affect the political balance of power of the Dominion within the next few years—in what way remains to be seen. Meanwhile there is no doubt that it must inevitably create a more cordial international relationship.—N. Y. Times.

Mr. Hall Caine's trousers do not bag at the knees—any American reporter to the contrary. But does the bagging of a pair of trousers really add much to the startling character of an interview? Endowing the

Literature.

The papers on California, by Helen Hunt Jackson, author of that delightful book, Ramona," were included in a book on European sketches, entitled "Glimpses of Three Coasts," published in 1886. As the restoration of late years have materially altered the mission and other places pictured and described, these papers on California and the Missions are now published in a separate volume, and the book is a pleasing one. It gives a clear impression of the early founders of the missions. The volume is divided into five parts, the chap-ters being successively, "Father Junipero and His Work," "The Present Condition the Mission Indian in Southern California," " Echoes in the City of the Angels," "Out-door Industries in Southern California" and "Chance Days in Oregon." Of Father Junipero's work Mrs. Jackson gives a touching record. She pictures the priest's first conception of his nission, his three companions, their journeys seeking the spot for the respective missions, the burning and loss by death in the mission San Diego, and Father Junipero's last days among his beloved flock, who mourned his death in the church he had built and labored in for half of his lifetime. The founding of Los Angeles, with an account of the people's customs, their manner of living, their death ceremonies and their sunrise devotions, is all interesting and instructive reading. Concerning the industries, the writer comments on the primitive occupations and the latter improvements brought by civilization. The book on the whole is attractive, containing bits of personal history of the people Mrs. Jackson met in her travels over this ground, besides the narrated historical parts of the book The illustrations, by Henry Sandham, add peals to them when they see the white man to the value of the stories, because many of master of their own arts. Firewater is a them are pictures of places now altered by great evil among the Indians. The bishop restoration. The book affords the reader a relates one instance which shows the cur distinct picture of early life in southern ning of the Red Man in argument: "After California. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. a service a council was held, at which I spoke

Price, \$1.50.] gayety of the juvenile world by his latest sometimes indulged in firewater, and, being humorous conceits that will amuse both the world and all things in the word. ally from the peculiar situations in which dren in drinking a little of what he the distinctly original characters are placed. has made." Instances of the Indian's The "Unwise Man" has had no predeessor in the literature for children. He is of ridiculous imagination, all compact, and and concisely of his years spent among the he does and says the most absurd things with a total unconsciousness of his own foolishness, thus imparting a moral that all everything else, obtain justice for them. who run may read. Whistlebinkie, the will delight by his queer sayings and doings, and "Mollie" herself is as charming a little maid as ever lost herself the Indian progress can afford to omit readin the realms of fancy. Of course, people ing Bishop Whipple's book. It is written in will compare this book with "Alice in Wonderland," and though it is remotely suggestive of Lewis Carroll's work, it is in o sense an imitation, for it runs along lines hitherto untrayersed by any other writer. Mr. Bangs is so rich in literary invention that he does not need to borrow either dialogue or incident from any one else. He fully in sympathy with his unusual ideas, and Albert Levering, in full-page illustrations, and Clare Victor Dwiggins, in numerous textual ones, have fully realized the author's meaning. Published by Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

"The Last Buccaneer; or the Trustees of Mrs. A," by L. Cope Cornford, is a story hat takes us back to the beginning of the ighteenth century when privateering was practiced under circumstances that made it little better than piracy, and when it was encouraged by many people professing to be religious. The hypocrisy of this is well shown up in this novel, which is particularly strong in character drawing. The people who figure in it smack of the times in which they are supposed to live, and the buccaneer who plays a prominent part in its pages, possesses an individuality that will make a lasting impression. Captain Dawkins, who knows more of piratical ways and doings than he cares to tell, has also a vigorous personality that makes his odd reflections on the sea and its followers vastly entertaining. He is no saint, but he is certainly a rather attractive sinner. 'The author has evidently carefully studied the period which he attempts to paint, and those who like a rattling sea story of the times, when here was more romance and mystery con nected with the ocean than there is today, will thoroughly enjoy this tale. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., I.L. D., Bishop of Minnesota, has the face of marching orders. Three officers compiled a book of reminiscences and recolections of his long episcopate among the Indians. The title may mislead the public into passing over this wonderful record as upon his simple declaration of the truth of by far one of the most thrilling accounts of her fan and adds it to the number. The

MISHAWAKA WOOLEN MFG. CO., Mishawaka, Ind. temptations and the growth of a savage into , which evolve from the four feathers. The a Christian preacher, that has ever been disappearance of Harry from England, his published. The dangers which any man subsequence as a Greek in the Soudan, must face in the hazardous position of an where his regiment is fighting, are points of intermediate between the Red Man and great interest. To one man in England he the white has been little understood by confided his plans. He would endeavor the American citizens. Ever since the that the senders of the feathers would be glad settlement of America the Indian question has been a menace to the safety of life and property. That the white man has made mistakes is not to be denied. but that he also turned and tried to remedy the position should be fully recognized. Bishop Whipple has cared for the sick, fed the hungry and preached the Gospel of Jesus Christ; schools and churches have sprung up to educate the mind and soul of last learn the motive of Harry's disappearthe Red Man. Bishop Whipple's book narrates his visits and conversations with mighty chiefs, who have wearied of the tomahawk and learned the uselessness of the medicine man, and longed for other ways of living. A commissioner once said, I do not care to fight with Bishop Whipple. What does he want? If it is money for an Indian school, we will help him." "You

Two

Look

Red

Rall

Feet in

Comfort

It will be a guarantee of asting comfort if you insist

on getting your heavy rubbers

trade mark. There are no goods made that give half the comfort of anything like the durability of the

"Ball-Band"

Red Ball in the tr

rubber boots, wool boots and tooks with the Red Ball in the

don't know Bishop Whipple," was the reply; "I do. All he wants is justice for these Indians and he will have it. If he has accusations, you may be sure possesses the proofs." And from beginning of his work Bishop Whipple has demanded justice for the Red Man. It was the injustice the haughty men of the forest felt the most. Their laws among themselves were kept. Each man knew that if he killed a brother his life must pay the penalty. The slayer did not even resist the attempt of the carrying out of the mandate. He would remain for his punishment and prepare to die like a man. I quote the words of one Indian con vert, who addresses his people in a eulogy on Bishop Whipple: "And the bishop has a library of hundreds of books which he has treasured in his heart; he is a great theologian; he is honored by his white children everywhere, and at Washington the Great Father always listens to his pleas for his red children. The Queen of England has listened to his story of the Ob jibways"; (and when he came to the top stone of his well-rounded character), "and beside all this, my friends, he has caught the largest fish ever caught in Minnesota. know this for I saw it with my own eyes. have heard that he caught the largest fish ever caught in Florida. I do not know that because I did not see it, but I believe it be cause I know he could do it." Not an Indian smiled. It seemed to them a fitting climax to all that had gone before.

This all shows how the hunt and fishing arts in which the Indian excels always apvery plainly of the evils which the fire John Kendrick Bangs has added to the water had brought to them. The head chief book, "Mollie and the Unwise Man," a cunning orator, he arose and said, 'You a volume overflowing with unhackneyed said tonight that the Great Spirit made young and old. The fun in which it If he did he made the firewater. Surely, bounds is spontaneous and springs natur- he will not be angry with his chilcharacteristics are frequent throughout the book, and Bishop Whipple has told clearly tribes of Red Men, for whom he was struggling to provide school, churches and, before That his efforts have been successful the rubber boy, is another fresh creation, that average reader will recognize from the conan easy, flowing style, which has a charming simplicity of manner. It is better than fic tion, for it is truth, and while the reader is entertained, he is acquiring valuable facts. New York: Macmillan Company.

This book escapes from being a historical romance by the prominence of its hero. Harry Feversham, who is the central figure, has been happy in securing artists who are the military life being the atmosphere in which he and the other characters move and have life. There is enough of the psychological unfolding of character to almost number the story among the problem novels. The work which Harry Feversham sets himself to do is to redeem his character which through his cowardice he has lost. The theme is the same as in " The Redemption of David Corson," although the scenes of action differ. Charles Frederick Goss places his character in the midst of powerful temptations to which David Corson eventually succumbs, but Mr. Mason's hero has made himself a coward by much morbid brooking over the fear that some day he will fail to stand the test, and the shame of that fall he already has mentally endured over and over again. Mr. Mason's method of dealing with the fall and the reclaiming of Harry Feversham is much more agreeable reading than Mr. Goss' narration o neart-sickening sins through which David Corson must pass. The books, although entirely different, have a similarity of In A. E. W. Mason's "The Four Feath-

rs," the author uses the same character, Harry Feversham, which he previously developed in a short story. Born of a line of soldiers General Feversham expects his own son Harry to carry on the ho fam'ly, and he is never able to understand his son's position. Engaged to be married, Harry takes this opportunity of sending in his papers to his regiment, even doing so in three white feathers, with cards. His fiancee is with him when they arrive, and thing dull and uninteresting. It is the affair she tears a fourth feather from Indian life, their personal rights, their chapters which follow are full of the tragedy

to receive them back. He must prove he is not a coward. The recital of Harry's efforts to redeem himself is of great dramatic force, while throughout the story the author makes plain the great sorrow of it all. When the first little white feather is brought-to Ethne, Harry's fiancee, a great hatred arose in her heart to the men who had caused all this suffering. Yet she knew she was glad to at ance. From that time she confidently awaits the other emblems of his great courage to bear and to suffer. The author has repeated one instance twice, as if it had not occurred before. It is concerning the knowledge of the fourth feather added by Ethne. It is an error which does not add to the book, for it suggests that the author has not followed closely how much he admits in one place to retell it so soon in another. The method in which Harry's movements are made known is well worth praise. There is a dramatic skill necessary to successfully group events and conversations, which it is evident Mr. Mason possesses. The delineation of characters is worthily done. All the characters are such that one will delight in knowing. Mr. Mason reveals the pathetic side of life, but without complaint, and it is lived calmly and bravely, because life does not hold all the good things. [New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.

Brilliants.

The morning drum call on my eager ear Thrills unforgotten yet; the morning dew Lies yet undried along my field of noon. But now I pause at whiles in what I do, And count the bell, and tremble lest I hear (My work untrimmed) the sunset gun too soon

—R. L. Stevenson.

And let not folk in judging trust their wit Too fast, as one who counteth up the corn In 's field before the sun has ripened it. For I have all through winter seen a thorn opearing poisonless and obdurate. Which then the rose upon the sprig hath borne. And I have seen a ship that swift and straight Has run upon a wild sea all her race, And perish, entering at the harbor gate.

sweep out seaward, be thou brave and reach the shore, Sweetheart Christ buffet the wild surge for thee, till thou'rt ashore, Sweetheart.

Where runs the river? Who can say Who hath not followed all the way By alders green and sedges grav And blossoms blue?

Where runs the river? Hill and wood Clave round to hem the eager flood; It cannot straightly as it would

Yet this we know: O'er whatso plains At last the Vast the stream attains: And I, and you.

-F. W. Bourdillon

He that loves a rosy cheek, Or a coral lip admires, Or from starlike eyes doth seek Fuel to maintain his fires; As old Time makes these decay. So his flames must waste away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind, Gentle thoughts and calm desires, Hearts with equal love combined, dle never-dying fires; Where these are not. I desnise Lovely cheeks, or lips; or eyes. -Thomas Carew.

Hotes and Queries.

CONCERNING RUBIES .- "Inquirer ": Since the coronation ceremonies the newspapers have printed many articles respecting the ruby, but en correct in the details. The longest and ablest article says: "A blue ruby is a sap-phire, and a red sapphire is a ruby," which is in a sense true, but not clear. Rubies and sapphires are a variety of the species corundum, and of which there are other varieties distinguished by heir color. A species is determined by its composition, a variety by its impurities, accidental or otherwise, which often affects color and form Keeping this fact in mind will help one's under

A REDISCOVERY .- "Student ": Eros, one of the small planets or asteroids of the solar system, was rediscovered Aug. 2, by Prof. G. J Ling, operating the big telescope in Chamberlin Observatory. Eros is one of the most recently discovered of the chain of asteroids. Its presence in the heavens was first detected by an im pression on a photographic plate exposed by Witt at Berlin in 1898. A year ago last October the planet came close enough to the earth to be observed optically, and was visible for observation until June of last year, when it again became invisible. Its reappearance has been awaited with interest by astronomers on account of variations in its brightness reported by various

THE EARTHQUAKE YEAR .- "G. L. T": The earthquakes in 1902 were: January—Nova Scotia, Croatia, Mexico, Li ben; Feb 2 ary—Russia, Schemachi; March—Turkey, Italy, Tchangeria and Lucar respectively; April—Guatemaia, Icaland; May—Martinique and St. Vincent (volcanic), Spain, France (South Bordeaux and the Creusot district), Alaska, (Mount Redoubt, volcanic). Croatia, Mexico, San Francisco, Florida, the Cape Peninsula and Greece; June—Italy, Russia and Chile, ir Vollitri, Baku and Chaco respectively (the last two volcanic), Cheshire, St. Vincent, Sicily, India, Himalayas; and in July

-Turkey and Salo WHERE Moss GROWS .- "Suburban": The time-honored rule that moss grows on the north side of a tree, a rule which forms part of every an's catechism, and which he would no nore dispute than one of the Ten Con has received a few sharp blows from Henry Kraehas received a few sharp blows from Henry Krae-mer of Philadelphia. An investigation which he has conducted shows that on ten per cent. of the trees which he examined moss grew on the west side; ten per cent. on the northwest side; twenty per cent. on the northeast side, thirty-five per cent. on the east side, and fifteen per cent. on the southeast side.

been in w damp tism. are e for w of a s eat s failui which feedin indue are th takes. hens

the contract of the contract o

equ ma ski

for inci tha of a fles C rais

bird

exte

crea

spor and

will

that

be hel ing th at lea Avoid you a filthy. cold d pepper ing the to pou

> drinki break be kept day and The so arra good p someth shelf a so that remova

and w

to the f nality i portano



poultry.

Facts About Turkeys.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to whether the rearing of turkeys is profitable in America. Not infrequently the mortality of turkey chicks is tremendous, and quite sufficient to eat up any possible profits. But there are persons who for years have raised almost every chick, and under these circumstances rearing turkeys yields a very fair

The

nts of

nd he

eglad

forts

force,

nakes

thne,

n her

to at

pear-

waits

had

ourth

error

ce to

made

is a

it is

linea-

thetic

lit is

York:

borne

reach

thou'rt

٠

s have by, but longest a sap-h is in a

pphires and of shed by

ts com-cidental d form.

under-

one of lar sys-. G. J. mberlin recently

s pres-

an im-osed by October

h to be

t again

various

": The

a Scotia,

Russia,

la, Ice-nt (vol-and the

ibt, vol-

Florida,
— Italy,
i Chaco

heshire, I in July

ry Krae-hich he t. of the

he west

ght

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that turkeys do not thrive in confinement. Some of the best fanciers of these birds in the country practice yarding successfully. Of In feeding grain to laying fowls, if the flock seeking investment. Money from the farms from all parts of the town. The topics precourse, the space in which the turkeys are enclosed should not be too small, not less the grain is scattered so that the weaker than from one to three acres for a moderatesized flock. One advantage of yarding is that it enables the breeder to get all the eggs laid by the hens. Another is that it facilitates the protection of the chicks against the attacks of hawks and depredatory animals. It is commonly supposed that because a turkey will fly up a tree to roost, it would fly over the moon if it saw a grasshopper on the other side. A turkey over anything on which it can alight, but it will not attempt to fly over a wire-netting fence, as it cannot see anything to rest its feet upon. As an Illinois lady pointed out in a leading poultry journal not long ago, turkeys will travel along a woven-picket fence half a day at a time to find a place to get out. Turkeys may be prevented from flying over a fence by attaching a light board or shingle, ten inches long by five inches wide, to their backs by means of soft, flat strings run through holes in the boards and tied under the wings. By this method the birds can be as easily confined as sheep or other small stock without injury. When not allowed to run at large, turkeys need something in the nature of gravel as grinding material.

Turkeys can be fattened in a week or ten days. In the country they are usually fed all the corn they can eat three times a week to bring this about. But in England the birds are principally fed upon mixtures of equal parts of barley-meal and wheat-meal, made into a crumbly mass, either with skimmilk or water. The use of skimmilk for this purpose has been largely on the increase of late years, as it has been found that its employment leads to the production of a beautifully white and fine quality of

Considering the little labor required in raising turkeys, they pay very well, despite the large mortality among the young birds, and it is surprising they are not more extensively bred. With the continual increase in our population and decrease in the acreage available for grazing, it is a foregone conclusion that there will be a corresponding increase in the demand for turkeys and other fowls. The breeder of these birds will therefore never lack a market.

The selection of a breed depends largely first.

At this thirtieth milestone of our organized effort I wish to raise the question for white turkeys. Nothing could have been more beautiful than the effect produced.—Country Life in America.

Mistakes of Poultry Farmers.

In looking over the average poultry house n winter, the most common defects are amp floors, upon which the fowls stand and mope and sometimes contract rheumasm. Broken windows letting of the pound of the pound of the pound of the pound of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, which I had the privilege of attending, every superior of the pound of the pound of the privilege of attending, every superior in 1901. The post of the secretary, Mr. D. H. Knowlton, was as follows:

The cool weather of the season appears to the western of the season appears to the western of the front all ports, of these, 6000 each, 232 cattle, 10,502 sheep, 21,734 quarters of beef two all ports, of these, 6000 each, 232 cattle, 10,502 sheep, 21,734 quarters of beef two all ports, of the secretary, Mr. D. H. Knowlton, was as follows:

The cool weather of the season appears to the western of the season appears to the province of the growth of the trees and size of fruit; at the same time, and strike out on a new and yet equally a couple of week's later than in ordinary years.

At the recent annual exhibition and convention of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, which I had the privilege of attending, every and the privilege of attending and more and so cattle to Paris.

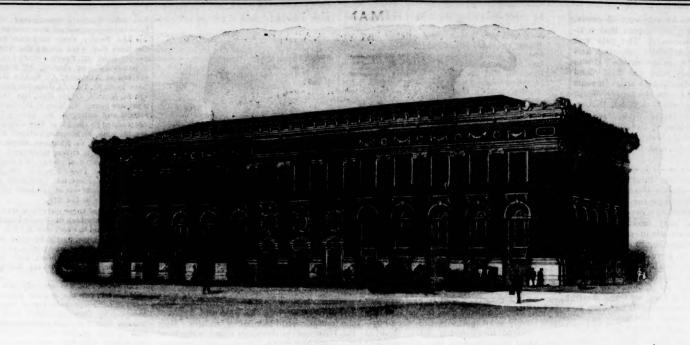
The rehave not been so many insects to prey upon the foliage as nearly and the privilege of attending the privilege of the secretary, Mr. D. H. Knowlton, was as follows:

The cool weather of the season appears the cool weather of the season appears the province of the growth of the tree of the

grit, which alone is a sufficient cause of which should be fed twice a week; overare the most common and important misto exercise and will be what they need, and the eggs will hatch better in the spring. filthy. Furnish pure, fresh water; you may think snow will answer, but it is not good for poultry. Warm the water a little on cold days and put a teaspoonful of red a person who studies and cares for his birds | hindermost. and we will warrant he will be successful. We consider galvanized iron dishes for drinking vessels the best. They do pot break nor rust, can be cleaned with hot water and will last for years. They should be kept in a shady, dry place, rinsed every

The drinking dish should, in any case, be so arranged as to promote cleanliness. A good plan is to raise it and inclose it in a shelf a few inches from the floor, and hinge the cover to one side of the poultry house, so that it can be tipped up in front for the easy to clean and of free access to the fowls at all times. Cleanliness in all pertaining through the influence of this society, and to the food and feeding is essential. Punctike standing around on one foot waiting

day and scalded every week.



MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S NEW BUILDING, MASSACHUSETTS AND HUNTINGTON AVES., BOSTON.

ones. See that the weakest ones have plenty of room, when being fed, to get their due share.-E. H., in Epitomist.

borticultural.

Maine Apples.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Pomo ogical Society, at Farmington, president Z. A. Gilbert delivered the following address: The fruit industry never held out a more inviting prospect to intelligent effort than at the present time. The people need fruit. It is ordained that they shall have it, and they are going to have it-more and more, and better and better as the years go on and wealth increases.

The apple crop of the present year has not been served in like bounty throughout the fruit-growing section of the State. Through this northern belt of the State where the crop was so bountiful a year ago, namely, northern Oxford and northern Androscoggin, Franklin, Somerset, a section of Kennebec and all of Penobscot, Piscataquis and Waldo counties, the crop this year has proved comparatively a light one. But in all that part of the State south of the territory named the crop has proved, not one of the largest, but close to a full one. At the same time the fruit was of large size and unusually free from imperfections. While the "scab" threatened for a time serious damage, yet finally its effects proved to be general only in a united territory along our eastern coast.

At this time there is no reason apparent why the entire crop of Maine apples will not be cleaned up in good season at prices that will return the growers a reasonable profit. In the market abroad, while there have been forwarded larger shipments of American apples than ever before known in the same time in the history of the trade, yet good fruit has continued to command high prices, while the latest cable dispatches are to the effect that prices on that class of fruit are well sustained and the demand

likely to increase to the end of the season. Growers of fruit this season have been kept well posted on the range of the markets, and comparatively few have disposed

tism. Broken windows, letting cold in upon the growers dwelt at length on the market year. tism. Broken windows, letting cold in upon the fowls in daytime, will check laying and are common causes of roup; droppings left emphatically that "marketing was more than half the problem of success in fruit society for the prices at which apples are soles at 60 cents clean for choice. Ohio delaine is for weeks to heap up under the roosts; lack than half the problem of success in fruit of a supply of water, obliging the hens to growing." This being the case, the apple eat snow; lack of plenty of good, sharp growers especially of our State, and this grit, which alone is a sufficient cause of society, may well for a time direct our fruit in the country, but their efforts to buy failure; lack of fresh meat and cut bone, efforts to the market side of our fruit indusfeeding, overcrowding and furnishing no products they must be well disposed of, was inducement to scratch for a living. These the sensible and reasonable argument. The California deciduous fruit growers were takes, and those who wonder why their driven to the wall till they organized facilihens do not lay will do well to go over ties for connecting the products of their the list. See that your poultry house is orchards with the markets of the East. higher later in the season, though the abuntight, so that on cold, windy nights the Growers in the Erie grape belt were driven tight, so that on cold, windy nights the fowls will not suffer any more than cannot be helped. Do not crowd the fowls. During the long winter months, when they can ers found their profits all in the coffers of the high price last year has done in the content of the necessity of systematizing the market more or less.

The high price last year has done in the content of the necessity of systematizing the market more or less. ing the long winter months, when they cannot exercise out of doors, fowls will need at least seven or eight feet square per fowl. Scatter some hay about and throw the grain into it. This will cause the hens Maine in '96 with one of the finest and most being pruned; hogs and sheep have been trees, and with no protection to the market Avoid feeding stimulants to fowls which side of the situation? Where are we today being applied, and in many cases the or- Mr. Licht estimates the crop at 5,850,000 tons. you are going to breed from, and do not but in the hands of the commission men, chards have been plowed and some effort give them any more food than they will eat save only that here and there a man dares up clean. That which is left will become risk his crop shipped at a hazard on his own crops private account? Certainly it is quite time

pepper in it. Fowls are always thirsty and a great deal of roup is brought on by allowing them to drink impure water. Kindness regard to conditions of the market, and just rieties that had proved to be unprofitable to poultry is never thrown away. Show us as though the devil was sure to eat the

> One of the great needs of the fruit industry of our State, and the first calling for attention at this stage of our progress, is cold storage. There are millions of barrels of choice fruit seeking a market, and not a the crop was better and the season much cold-storage warehouse in the State, and scarcely a suitable place for the temporary storage of a single barrel! This is the situation in Maine today.

Not only in the shipping trade abroad is frame of laths. Place a long, narrow dish, this cold storage necessary, but it is even something like a tin bread tray, on a low more important in catering to the home this cold storage necessary, but it is even markets. Cold storage is now controlling in large measure the markets for all perishable products, and none of them more than removal of the dish or for filling it with fruit. Maine is a fruit-growing State. Its water. Whatever device is used it must be truit products are now of sufficient value easy to clean and of free access to the fowls to be taken care of. This fruit production uality in all is another matter of great im- profits of the business, is sure to largely inportance. Hens are early risers, and do not crease in the future. The sooner provision is made to care for it in a manner to insure for their breakfast. The morning meal with them is the most important one of the day. If money is needed we have it in plenty

going into our savings banks, thence to different state for investment, would better fowls are not jostled aside by the stronger far be used to extend, improve, perfect and render still more profitable the business that made it. Just what facilities for storage may be

needed under existing conditions, is a question that this society may well, for the bene- and fruits. fit of the industry, investigate. First of all, I do not hesitate to suggest, better storage at the farm where the fruit is grown is called for. Fruit as soon as taken from the trees should go directly into cold storage, or if not into technically "cold storage," then into a storage that though only moderately cold would store from changes of atmospher to which nearly all our home storage is now subject. This provision alone would be an important step in advance. Fruit houses on the farm, or in the orehard, constructed with absolutely air-tight surroundings, would prove of great value and are not costly. Several neighbors could unite in their erection and each share in their advantages. In some fruit-growing sections of the country store houses of a similar kind are provided for neighborhood privileges. These advantages are all within the reach of any individual fruit grower, or a neighborhood of growers, and would be found of great advantage to the industry.

But further than home storage and local storage there should be cold-storage warehouses provided at shipping points. To such extent has this matter of making temperature, if I may be allowed such an expression, been perfected that the cost of such storage is not now heavy, and is entirely within the advantages gained by it.

The sooner Maine fruit growers get on to the advantages of cold storage in some form

200,000 pounds.

—The estimated shipments of celery from California for 1901-02 are put by commercial the advantages of cold storage in some form the more will they be in control of their business, and the greater the profits they will realize out of it.

The Washington Department of Agriculture is engaged in experimental cold storage of fruits, both at home and abroad. Certainly it is gratifying to know that the general government is looking after the in-

terests of the fruit growers.
In closing, I wish in behalf of this society to acknowledge the efforts being put forth by our State Agricultural Department in behalf of our fruit-producing interests.

The commissioner at its head is bringing into

selling. The reports sent out by the buyers fruit at a dollar and a quarter did not pre try. To make it desirable to produce these | vail to any considerable extent. Buyers are now willing to pay \$2 for No. 1, \$1.50 for No. 2 apples, but when there are conveniences for storing the fruit, not many lots Germany. The American Tobacco Company has are being sold. There seems to be the best of reasons for saying that the price will go dance of apples in Massachusetts and south ern Vermont and New Hampshire will

beautiful crops of apples ever picked from pastured to advantage among the trees; trees are being mulched; and other dressing made in growing clover and other cover

Many trees were set last spring, and that attention was given to the market side many more would have been set had it been of Maine fruit growing.

As now conducted, it is one great hustle may have been some advantage in Maine, The winter of 1901-2 was very unfavor-

able for strawberries, and the plants were seriously injured and may killed outright, The crop was in consequence, a small one and of inferior quality, but the price was rather more than usual. Of the bush plants longer than usual. The growing of these delicacies has largely increased in the home gardens of the State.

For several years the secretary has urged the importance of teaching the children the art of fruit and flower culture. The medium through which this can pest be done is the public school. Mr. John W. True of New Gloucester, who has so long served the society in an official capacity, invited us to hold such a school in New Gloucester, assuring us that all would be done locally to make such a meeting successful. Mr.

T. M. Merrill, one of our members, is also a member of the school board services. a member of the school board, and to him and his associates we were indebted for the

sented to the children were as follows: plant life; how plants are propagated; leaves, flowers, fruits; setting out plants, sowing seed, etc.; the study of plants on the farm; insects—friends and foes; the the farm; insects—friends and foes; the care of the fruit for home and market; how to make plants grow to produce flowers and fruits.

The children brought note books and

pencils. In the instruction we were ably pencils. In the instruction we were ably assisted by Fred W. Carr, professor of horticulture in Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Prof. W. M. Munson of the University of Maine, and Mrs. V. P. DeCoster of Buckfield. May 1 being Abord Professor of Buckfield. May 1 but it is said that besides the insported to the being Arbor Day, president Gilbert planted a tree upon the lawn as an appropriate memorial of the first horticultural school memorial of the first horticultural school for children. In some form I hope that of the island of Porto Rico are capable of wonthere may be each year, somewhere in the State, a horticultural school for the instruction of our boys and girls

"A muff," says a contemporary referring to coming fashions, "is no longer merely a muff. It is a pillow, a dream, a flower garden." Is it any wonder that the voting list of women reveals a decreased interest in the future of the school committee?

——It is reported that, during October, 14,971,-318 bushels of eastbound wheat passed through the American and Canadian canals at Sault Ste Marie. All other eastbound grain passing through both canals during the same period amounted to 8,425,143 bushels. The flour move

amounted to 8,420,143 busness. The nour move-ment was 1,298,751 barrels.

—The 1902 peppermint-oil crop of the United States is generally conceded to be very deficient, being generally estimated at about 130,000 pounds, against an average annual production of about

authorities at 1200 carloads, against 1100 carloads in 1900-01 and 700 carloads in 1899-1900.

—The broom-corn crop of the United States in 1902 is estimated by the American Agriculturist at 39,800,000 pounds from an area of 76,300 acres. The yield in the previous year was

estimated at 37,150,000 pounds.

— The Ontario government has agreed to sell to a syndicate of American capitalists 2,000,000 acres of farming lands. It is proposed to settle 12,500 families on these lands.

—The exports of live stock and dressed meats

last week included 2711 cattle, 2302 sheep, 5284 quarters of beef from Boston, 3016 cattle, 3538 sheep, 15,850 quarters of beef from New York, 1131 cattle, 20 3] deep from Baltimore. 759 cattle, 600 quarters of beef from Philadelphia, 1179 cattle,

Nov. 16, 1901, was 87,743,873. The market is strong and about five per cent. up over last week's figstrong at 33 cents. The accumulation at Kerrville of fall Texas wools, 600,000 pounds, goes direct to the mills for consumption at a scource cost of 46 cents laid down. Even higher prices are asked for fall wools now in Boston.

-The proper temperature for keeping apple is as nearly 35° F. as it is possible to keep it obtained a hold on the German trade. That company recently bought up the Jasmatze to-bacco factories of Dresden, and several days ago urchased all the Turkish leaf tobacco in storag at Dresden, to secure a monopoly of the supply Rothschild Bros. & Co. of New York are the principal antagonists of the American Company

-Mr. Gleseker, the Belgian sugar statis tician, estimates the 1902-3 beet-sugar crop a 5,350,000 tons, Germany leading with 1,730,000 Co. sul Diedrich of Bremen estimates a beet-suga crop of 6.000,000 tons. Cuba is expected to pro duce 850,000 tons of sugar in 1902-3.

-Bananas are being sold in the Chicago market on the same basis as potatoes or beans, by the pound.

—The origin of many popular apples is ob

scure. One of the most famous, Ben Davis, is believed to have originated in Virginia, though strong efforts have been made to have Kentucky credited with its birthplace. It is not of the highest class in eating qualities.

—The exports from the United States for the

month of October were reported as \$140,332,908 worth of domestic goods, \$2,346,844 of foreign goods, a total of \$143,179,752. The imports were \$33,200,636 worth free of duty and \$54,286,891 of dutiable goods, a total of \$87,487,527. Excess of exports \$55,692,225. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 exports were \$1,063,029,878 domestic and \$23,299,352 of for-eign goods, a total of \$1,086,329,230. Imports were \$333,480,830 free of duty and \$456,158,116 of dutiable goods, a total of \$789,638,946. Excess of ex

-The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending Nov. 15 included no butter, 88,873 pounds cheese and 124,084 pounds oleo. For the same week last year the exports included 19,500 pounds butter, 403,335 pounds cheese and 252,227 pounds oleo.

—The world's production of gold and silver

and his associates we were indebted for the loan of the school children for a couple of days. The first day, May 1, the school was held in the Town Hall. The children were brought in hayracks and double hitches worth \$78,896,200; Canada third with 1,167,416 ounces, worth \$76,890,200; Canada third with 1,167,416 ounces, worth \$24,128,500, and Russia fourth with 1,105,412 ounces, valued at \$22,850,900. Of the silver production, Mexico stands first with 57,656,549 ounces, having a com-

Allen's Lung Balsam The best Cough Medicine

ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-SAM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

for others at two cents per gallon of cider. He gets 34 gallons of cider to a bushel.

—Exports of dairy products from New York last week were 4621 boxes of cheese, of which 1491 went to Liverpool, 1170 to Hull, 1740 to New-

castle and 220 to Glass The largest belt in the world, which is 118 feet long, seventy-eight inches wide, four-ply, and weighs nearly two tons, has just been furnished a Worcester concern by Salem parties.

—The tota! enipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 91,562 cases, against 98,878 cases last week; corresponding period last year, 105,665. The total shipments thus far in 1902 have been '3,868,105 cases, against 4,264,868

-i here is a scarcity of desirable tresh-ald eggs, and nearby or Cape fancy, sell at 35 to 36 cents. Eastern and Northern choice fresh at 28 to 30 cents, fair to good 22 to 24 cents, Western fancy candled 25 to 27 cents, selected 22 to 24 cents, fair to good 20 to 22 cents, dirties 15 to 18 cents. Refrigerator stock in fair demand at 20 to 21 cents for April packed and 18 to 10 cents. 21 cents for April packed and 18½ to 19½ cents for summer packed. The stock in cold storage was reduced 8981 cases last week, and now stands at

134,544 cases, against 91,203 cases a year ago.

—The world's exports of grain last week were reported as 10,898,160 bushels of wheat from five countries, and 1.453.901 bushels from four cou tries. Of this the United States furnished 4,440,-660 bushels of wheat and 281,901 bushels of corn.

—The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada Nov. 15, included 38,092,000 bushels of wheat, 2,105,000 bushels of corn, 7,571,-000 bushels of oats, 1,343,000 bushels of rye, 3,693,000 bushels of barley. Compared with the previous week, this shows an increase of 1,994,000 bushels of wheat, 71,000 bushels of rye, 173,000 bushels of barley, with an increase of 685,000 bushels of corn and 61,000 bushels of oats. One year ago the supply was 45,677,000 bushels of wheat, 12,156,000 bushels of corn, 6,860,000 bushels of oats, 2,239,000 bushels of pre and 2,628,000 bushels of barley.

—Mr. George Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes Evening List, London, estimates the world's wheat crop of 1902 at 2,892,000,000 bushels.

—The apple and pear crops of the whole country are considerably above the ten-year average in nearly all the States in which the raising of these fruits is of any importance, and the grape crop is slightly below such average. — Mutton and lambs hold steady, with a good demand; yeals remain steady and unchanged: Spring lamb 6 to 8 cents, fancy 8 to 8½ cents, yearlings 5 to 6 cents, muttons 5 to 6 cents, choice 61 101 to 11c.

Fresh beef is steady for choice, with light cattle easy. Extra sides 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents, heavy 9 to 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents, good 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents, light grass and cows 6 to 7 cents, extra hinds 13 to 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents, good 10 to 12 cents, light 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents, extra fores 8 cents, heavy 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 8 cents, good 7 cents, light 6 to 64 cents, backs cline of \$153,143,270.

—The Fresno Republican estimates the raisin crop of California in 1902 at 100,000,000 pounds, the largest crop with one exception ever produced in that State.

—Commercial estimates undicate a flavored.

— Commercial estimates indicate a flaxseed from Floring Short cut and heavy backs \$24, long cut crop in the United States in 1902 of about 27,000, 600 bushels, a record crop. crop in the United States in 1998 of all 1 eents, lard 11½ cents, in pails 12½ to 12½ cents, ams 13½ to 14½ cents, skinned hams 13½ cents, will call for the annual distribution of \$6,000,000 additional per annum. With the new scele, it is estimated that the total wages paid by the Pennsylvania system for the ensuing year will reach \$70,000,000. The road has 106,000 employees.

A Titton (N H) correspondent ways that pails 13½ to 13½ cents, pork tongues \$24.50, loose salt pork 12½ cents, briskets 13½ cents, sansage meat 10 cents, country-dressed hogs 8 cents.

—A Tilton (N. H.) correspondent says that the recent high prices for apples have been knocked out, and buyers are not willing to pay over two-thirds of the prices that have been ruling. Some who bargained for apples at \$2 a barrel a few weeks are now with the prices at \$2 a barrel a few weeks are now weeks. **GRAVES' MANGE CURE**

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

No. 11 PORTLAND STREET Boston Mass.

barrel a few weeks ago now refuse to take them, and growers are looking elsewhere for a market. —A cider maker in Kensington is paying five

cents a bushel for apples to grind, or he grinds

mercial value of \$34,593,90, and the United States

1,250,000 tons, as against 4,900,000 tons in October, 1901. The output to Oct. 31 last was 24,000,000

year. Corn for the week 281,901 bushels, against

derful development. Interest is being widely created among New York capitalists.

—Mr. George Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes

---Imports for October were \$87,487,000 and

exports \$143,180,000. For ten months imports increased \$61,795,672, and exports decreased \$111,-

347,598. The excess of exports shows a decline of \$8,519,000 for October, and for ten months a de-

-The anthracite production for October was

BUFF AND WHITE COCHINS.

Buff and Silver Wyandottes, Buff and Black Cochin Bantams, Golden

Sebright Bantams and Yellow Fantail

Pigeons.

LIGHTBRAHMAS PUULIKY KEEPING

HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

48-Page Illustrated Book, Telling How to Do It, and All About Profts able Poultry Raising.

Containing Chapters on How to Make \$500 a year Keeping Poultry; Poultry Yards and Houses; Choice of Breeds; Care of Poultry; Setting the Hen and Incubation; Hatching and Care of Chicks; Fattening and Preparing Poultry for Market; Diseases of Poultry; Ducks, Geese and Turkeys; Caponizing; Receipts and Incubators; Use of Green Bone for Poultry, etc.
Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Stamps taken. Mention the Ploughman.

WALNUT COMPANY.

WALNUT COMPANY, Box 3254, Boston, Mass

TURKEYS

HOW TO GROW THEM

No book in existence gives an adequate account of the turkey,—its development from the wild state to the various breeds, and complete directions for breeding, feeding, rearing and marketing these beautiful and profitable birds.

The present book is an effort to fill this gap. It is based upon the experience of the most successful experts in turkey growing, both as breeders of fancy stock and as raisers of turkeys for market.

The prize-winning papers out of nearly 200 essays submitted by the most successful turkey growers in America are embodied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts of the country, including Canada and New Brunswick, that the reader may see what ways have proven successful in each locality.

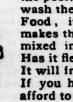
Profusely Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo

Price, Postpaid, \$1.00. MASS. PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON.

ARE YOU FOND OF CATS?

.



Probably there isn't a pet in the world as popular as a cat. You find them everywhere, with the rich and the poor. What do you feed them with and how do you wash them? We would like you to try our Walnut Cat Food, it will invigorate them, increases their appetite, makes them well and strong. It is a substance to be mixed in other food. Has your cat a diseased skin? Has it fleas? If so get a bottle of Walnut Cat Wash. It will free them from all such and promote the hair, If you have a pet cat or a valuable Angora, you cannot afford to be without them. Hundreds of testimonials. Either Food or Wash, price 50 cents per bottle. Or \$4.50 per dozen. If your druggist or dealer hasn t them send to us.

W. E. FROST & CO., 671 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Where are the leonids?

Of good report—the Congressional Cannon

The city of Salem has found a new way Prince Henry has the gift of making his

Apparently the W. C. T. U. is barred out

Contaminated food knows no respect for philanthropists.

Our social and economic conditions are certainly the observed of all observers.

Matrimony loves a shining mark. The bachelor governor-elect of Kansas is engazed.

The latest statue to Dante has again raised the question of the position of the Congress need offer Satan very little of

the temptation that is currently believed to be held out by idle hands. Beverly is naturally shocked at the pos-

sibility of being painted red by persons who have not even the excuse of intoxication. There has been an earthquake in Guam,

Sam's new Pacific coaling place. Individual members of the football eleven can now rest until it becomes necessary to purchase that last present on the day before

Mr. Morgan's one cent was not much, but perhaps it helped the recipient to understand that people do not always enjoy get-

ting hints. Roston's Horse Show will never be quite in the same class with New York's until the magazines begin to play an overture of horse-show stories.

The late George W. Pepper goes to his last reward with the satisfaction of having done more than most of us to make life sweeter for his fellows.

If Southern medical students will fight a duel, it seems permissible to suggest that prescriptions might have been both deadlier and more appropriate than pistols.

If parlor matches are done away with by law in New York city, through the agency of the Bureau of Combustibles, will mar riages decrease in the Metropolis?

January will be a humdrum ordinary month at the University of Chicago. After the Christmas recess coeducation is to be divided into two sadly separated fragments.

In reading one of the contemporary ac counts of the life and activities of Boston's newest pastor, one cannot but wonder what is to become of Elmira Evening Star.

Bishop Potter is establishing a dangerous precedent for lecturers. If lecturers are to refund the receipts whenever the lecture does not altogether please the audience, the profession will gain something of the same charm of uncertainty as writing on space for a newspaper.

Judging by the readiness with which a batch of Italians, in process of naturalization, recently renounced their allegiance to King Edward, it apparently makes very little difference to the prospective citizen inst what potentate he renounces. To renounce some potentate is the main business.

The New York Tribune has recently published a collection of the rules of various foreign cities governing the use of automobiles American legislators now have an opportunity to copy or combine as best suits them; and probably nothing better could happen for the machine itself than a law that should eliminate all but the best adapted of its variations and compel this remnant to a more respectful regard for the rights of pedestrians.

It has been usual to compare men and things that have some points of resemblance, but president Gompers appears to be indulging in the glowing hyperbole of the flambovant orator when he likens President Eliot to Judas Iscariot. A man cannot be a traitor to a cause which he never espoused, and we have never heard that President Eliot was a member of the American Federation of Labor.

The Department of Agriculture has been for several years trying to produce an orange ree that would withstand the frosts of Florida, and think they have now reached it by crossing the Japanese trifoliate orange, an ornamental variety, with the common orange. They claim that it produces a fine fruit that can be safely grown two hundred miles north of the points where the Florida oranges grow. If they have, they will confer a great boon on the Florida growers.

The United States raises more wheat by nearly two hundred million bushels per year more than any other nation on earth. Russia follows next, then France, India, Hungary, Germany, Spain, Italy, in the order named. Great Britain only raises about nine per cent. of the wheat crop of this country. Neither France, Germany, Italy, Spain nor England have any surplus wheat for export. Argentina raises about one-tenth as much wheat as the United States and Australia about one-sixth, while both these countries export a large percentage of the crop.

Andrew Carnegie maintains that it is physical impossibility for Great Britain to produce material things rivaling in amount those of the United States, Germany or Russia, nor would a union of the British Empire change the situation, for neither Canada nor Australia give promise of much increase in population or industrialism. America now makes more steel than all the rest of the world. In iron and coal her production is greatest, and it is also so in textiles. She produces three-quarters of the world's cotton. Her exports are greater, and the clearing-house exchanges at New York are almost double those of London.

Let us be thankful that we have not suffered from drought as they have in Ausalmost impossible to breathe out of doors and it was so dark in Melbourne that artificial light was necessary. The gale was accompanied by much ball lightning, and several buildings were set on fire. It was very dark in Sydney, and the dust cloud extended twelve miles to seaward. In some places the railroads were blocked by heaps of dust. After the wind subsided the atmosphere was brilliantly pink, and the temperature fell suddenly, but the gale was not followed by rain. Many of the people were badly frightened, and hid the

It is said now that the delay in distributing coal is largely due to the fact that we have not docking facilities for unloading it as fast as the vessels bring it here. Our shippers have been so busy making arrange ments for the export trade in grain, cattle apples and merchandise, that docks for other purposes have been neglected. It is true that they had not anticipated such a placing of foreign coal at our port, in so short a season, and we may never see it coming again, but if it does, we think it will find Boston better prepared. It has been no secret for many years that more extensive docks were needed here, but some thing has seemed to retard their erection. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston owe it to our citizens to provide ample dock facilities for both our foreign and domestic commerce. Liberal appropriations should be made at once, and the work should go forward with all possible dispatch.

The home-coming festival of Thanks giving, originally a purely New England but there is not much to shake up in Uncle holiday, has become a national one. And it is well that it is so, for in an age in which there is said to be little faith, it is an assurance that there is still a recognition of a Higher Power throughout the land to whom we should be grateful for benefits received. There are cynics who say that mankind has nothing to be thankful for, but they may be likened to old Scrooge, who thought Christmas was a humbug, and all the harm we wish them is, that, like him, they may be converted, by being present at

some family gathering, next Thursday.

The year past has had its trials and troubles, but it has brought more happiness than sorrow to the majority of people. Some days, says the poet, must be dark and dreary, but there is more sunshine in the world than storm, and we are glad to accept this truth on Thanksgiving Day, and express our gratitude for this merciful dispensation either in church or at the fireside altar.

Rotation of Crops.

To be the most successful with our farm work and crops, there should be a suitable rotation adopted and faithfully followed out. This is getting to be a necessity where corn and other grain crops are largely raised, as is the case more and more, especially in the dairy portions of our country. There needs to be more system and uni-

formity in this business. A change should be made from the practice too much followed of taking up pieces here and there all over the farm for the plow. There should be some well-defined plan

of what is wanted in the way of crops, and then divide the land that is to be devoted to the cultivated crops and hay into sections in accordance with the size of the farm. It may be a four, five, or six years course

as circumstances seem to demand. Usually corn and potatoes are grown the first year on sod ground, crops that require good cultivation the next or second year, to be followed with a crop of grain and seeded tograss. This in turn to be devoted to hay for two, three or four years, in accordance with the size of the farm.

Where much corn is raised, as is the case on many dairy farms, particularly for fodder, the practice is sometimes to plant corn two years in succession on the same land, or for a part of the crop. Personally we like the plan best of planting entirely on sod ground, as it will be the freest from weeds, and there should be a considerable amount of grass roots and stubble to plow under for the benefit of the soil and crops. A well-cared-for field of corn or potatoes is a good preparation for a crop of grain to follow and the seeding to grass.

In our practice on sod ground, no manure four hundred pounds of phosphate is put in with the seed at planting.

In an average season, with good cultivation, this insures a fine crop of fodder corn, suitable for the sile or for curing to feed dry. The second year, manure is applied for a crop of oats and those of hay which are to follow. Usually have good success in this way with the grass seeding. as well as with the crops of hay to follow for three or four years before it will be time to devote again to corn.

Petty Jealousy.

have been apparent since arrests have been are most unseemly. Policemen everywhere interfere with the course of justice.

Much of a spirit of debasing rivalry among the police has come to light of late, but more has been concealed, and it has been thought by many who were observers that tion of "Jack the Slugger," whoever he may be, would have been attained long ago if the protectors and guardians of the peace had been more magnanimous and courteous in their intercourse with each other.

Instead of acting together for a good end, they have been pulling apart, each one apparently trying to win fame by asserting that he, and he alone, was instrumental in bringing a supposed culprit to bay. All this is childish and unmanly, and reflects no credit on men whose duty it is to rise above personal differences in endeavors to secure public duties ever makes a lasting reputation, and this is a fact which the police everywhere should bear steadily in mind.

State Board Meeting.

On Dec. 2, 3 and 4 next the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will hold its fortieth "public winter meetings" for lectures and discussions at North Adams, Mass. These meetings have been a feature of the work of the Commonwealth for agriculture since 1863, our board of agriculture being the first in the country to establish such a meeting as a regular fixture in the work of the department. The lectures delivered at these meetings have done much to popularize the report of the State board,



AN IMPORTED SOUTHDOWN RAM.

previously established, and is desirous that waiting. It says: "Were ex-Governor Rusas many as possible of the farmers of the sell alive today, how the eyes and hopes of State should avail themselves of the opportunity offered for securing information at first hand by attending the meeting and taking part in the discussions to follow the lectures. On the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 2, Prof. J. W. Sanborn of Gilmanton, N. H., will follow up his article which attracted such widespread attention to the July crop report of the board by an exhaustive lecture "Beef Production in New England." As noted at the time of the issue of his a r ticle in July, Professor Sanborn is peculiarly well fitted to treat this subject by reason of wide experience both East and West, and at North Adams he will have an opportunity to go into the details of the subject to a degree not possible in the short space avail-

able in the monthly crop report.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, who will speak at the afternoon session on "Horticulture and General Farming," is a new man to our Massachusetts farmers, having recently heen elected to the chair of horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His writings on horticulture have, however, made him well known to those especially interested in that subject, and his topic is one calculated to interest others who may not be specialists in horticulture In the evening E. H. Forbush of Wareham. ornithologist to the board, will give a lectare on "Two Years with the Birds on the Farm," illustrated by stereopticon, in which he will set forth the results of recent experiments with birds at his Wareham home. Nature lovers can be assured of a treat in this lecture, made the more enjoyable by the lantern slides, and those more particu larly interested in the economic features of the subject can be assured that this phas will not be neglected.

On the morning of the second day the dairy interests will receive their share of attention in the shape of a lecture by Mr. George H. Ellis, on "The Need and Economic Value of Improvement in Dairy Stock." Mr. Ellis is a trustee of the Massa chusetts Agricultural College, and the proprietor of the Woronoco dairy farm at West Newton, and will have something of interest for his brother dairymen. In the afternoon Hon, J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will speak on the "Work of the United States Department of Agriculture." Much is being done at Washington for the good of the farmers of the whole country. and the primary object of our board in arranging for this lecture was to bring the farmers of the Commonwealth into closer touch with the great work done there in

On Thursday, the last day, there will be but one lecture, the meeting closing at noon to allow all in attendance to reach their homes that night. M. F. Dickinson, Esq., of the Boston law firm of Dickinson, Farr & Pertaining to Highways." following up his lecture on farm law at Worcester two years ago. A reception tendered to the board of agriculture and others attending the meeting by the citizens of North Adams on Wednesday evening will mark the social side of the occasion. The public sessions of the board will be held at Odd Fellows Hall and the headquarters will be at the s used with the corn, but three hundred or Wellington. The meetings are open to all, and all are invited to engage in the discussions to follow the lectures. The various agricultural organizations which send delegates to attend the meetings will find every courtesy tendered their representatives. Programmes of the meeting may be had on application to Hon. J. W. Stockwell, secretary State Board of Agriculture, State House, Boston, Mass.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

There is a fair supply of vegetables coming in this week, but the demand is good The disagreements in police circles, that and prices hold nearly steady. Beets and carrots are 50 to 60 cents a box, parsnips 75 made in connection with murderous assaults to 85 cents and flat turnips 40 to 50 cents, on unprotected women in this vicinity, yellow turnips \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel, native are most unseemly. Policemen everywhere onlons 85 to 90 cents a bushel, \$2.50 to \$2.75 should work in harmony to prevent the escape from punishment of violators of the onions \$1.25 for small crates and \$2.75 for gregation in our Parish Building, and induced law and should not let netty icalcusies bunches, hothouse radishes 30 to 40 cents a dozen their number a lay-reader. For nine years this dozen and salsify \$1 to \$1.25; celery in good supply early a 75 to \$5 cents a dozen their number a lay-reader. For nine years this arrangement continued, till the people of this ancient Armenian Church, a few months since, supply, early at 75 to 85 cents a dozen Boston Market \$1.50 tor prime, Paschal \$1. cucumbers \$7 to \$8 a box, and peppers far better results leading up to the convic- \$1.50; some California tematoes at \$2 to \$2.25 a crate and hothouse 25 to 30 cent a pound; egg plant \$1.50 to \$1.75 a crate, Marrow and Turban squash \$1 to 1.25 a barrel, Hubbard, prime \$25 to \$30 a ton, Bay State \$1.50 a barrel and pumpkins 75 cents to \$1, artichokes \$1.50 a bushel, mushrooms 75 to 90 cents a pound.

Cabbages in good supply at \$2 to \$3 per hundred, \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel. Red cabbage 75 cents a box. Cauliflowers not very plenty at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for box of 8. Sprouts 15 to 18 cents a quart. Hothouse lettuce \$1 to \$1.50 a long box. Spinthe safety of society. No man who considers himself first in the performance of to 75 cents a box. Romaine 75 cents to \$1 a dozen. Escarole and chicory 60 to 75 cents. String beans \$1.50 to \$2.25 for halfbarrel baskets. Mint 75 cents a dozen

ounches and water cress 40 cents. Potatoes in liberal supply, but a steady demand for good stock. Aroostook Green Mountains extra 70 to 73 cents a bushel in bulk, fair to good 65 to 68 cents, Hebrons extra 67 to 68 cents, fair to good 63 to 65 cents, round white, New York 65 cents and Western 60 to 63 cents. Sweet potatoes in moderate supply, but a light demand. Southern yellow \$1.50 to \$1.75 a barrel, Jersey double heads \$2.75.

Political Leadership.

The Nation laments the lack of leadership

the nation would be turning to him. How the Hills and the Gormans would wriggle off the scene before him." The last sentence is a rather suggestive figure of speech, and it is to be hoped that our ingenuous contemporary does not intend to compare an aspirant for a Presidential nomination to one of those "vipers that creep where man disdains to crawl." Be this as it may, the Democrats do sadly need leaders, owing to the dissensions in their ranks and there does not seem to be any prospect of a change for the better that will furnish them with men around whom a reunited party can rally.

The Republicans, on the contrary, have wise and judicious men in leadership, who will keep their party together in spite of differing opinions on reciprocity, the tariff and the trusts, and concessions will be made that will tend to harmony in the perpetuation of the great Republican principles that have done so much for the advancement of the country as a leading power in the world. The action of the fassachusetts Republican delegation in the Fifty-eighth Congress, in endorsing the candidacy of the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, a safe and conservative but not an bstructive man, for the speakership of the a significant indication that harmony is the watchword all along the Republican lines. It will be about a year, to be sare, before the new Congress meets, but there is nothing like taking time by the forelock in political as well as other affairs.

The Open Door.

A sermon preached on the twenty-third Sunday after Trinity in St. Paul's Church, Boston, by the rector, the Rev. John S. Lindsay, D. D.]

And unto the angel of the church in Philadelphia write These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth and no man shutteth, and shutteth, and no man openeth; I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it: for thou hast a little strength, and hast kept my word, and hast not denied my name."—Revelation, ill., 7, 8.

This is a part of an epistle written by St. John under the guidance of the Holy Spirit to one of the Seven Churches in Asia. This church was, at the time of the writing of this letter, a sort of see city, in which lived a Bishop, who served a group of churches in the neighborhood as their group of churches in the neighborhood as their chief pastor. But it had begun its history, doubt less, in some sense as a parish church. This morning, therefore, I take this extract from what St. John said long ago to a church in the East, as a sort of motto for a discourse that will deal with our parish life in St. Paul's Church, Boston.

From time to time I have essayed a similar task.
I undertake it again today, because the labors of other working year begin at this time, and it happens that I have recently closed the thirteenth year of my rectorship of the parish. I begin with retrospect. When I took charge

of his church, it had enjoyed for six years the ministrations of a man of marked ability and devotion,—the present Bishop of Nova Scotis. I found in the parish no little depression and dank for the parish no little depression and parish out of a heterogeneous collection of people doubt. The Day Nursery in Tyler street had been abandoned as a parochial charity, and the mission work in neighborhood of it had been given ap. This failure in what seemed a promising under-

taking made the people distrustful of any enter-prise of the same sort. We were still further dis-turbed and held back from missionary endeavor by the agitation of the question of selling the church property and finding a local habitation lsewhere. Feeling that something ought to be done, I

elected the lines of action that seemed safest and most promising.

A new organ was purchased, the choir was ested and placed in stalls in the front of the chancel, and our services were rendered more hearty and impressive. Old organizations were maintained and new ones formed, as conditions seemed to demand them,—The Girls' Friendly Society, The Boys' Club, The Altar Society, The Mother's Meeting, The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, The Men's Meeting, The Church Periodical Club, The Annual Social Gathering of our people. The Woman's Auxiliary—an adjunct to the old and efficient Domestic Missionary Society

The Oriental Christians of Boston and neighborhood began to gravitate to us, and we ministered to the Syrians and Armenians for several years in a somewhat sporadic way. Finally, we took the Armenians under hired their own house, in which they hold their services and have their social gatherings. All the while we have tried to cultivate the mis-

whatever aid he can give by his personal counsel.
All of these years we have given liberally to the poor, have assisted young people who are deserving to educate themselves or to work for their living.

This is not a brilliant story, and it is too condensed to do justice to the faithful work of some of the men and many of the women of the parish. I sum it up in a simple statement,-that a real and honest work has been done by St. Paul's Church in the past thirteen years, which lays the foundation for a better work in the future.

let us consider the difficulties that confront us. for we cannot wisely pursue any line of endeavor without thoroughly understanding the obstacles in our way.

.The chief difficulty, and the only one that we

The chief difficulty, and the only one that we need to consider, lies in the location of the Church. We omit any discussion of the question of St. Paul's becoming a free Church, as that seems impossible, and, under the circumstances, we do not think the parish could be supported without the revenues from the pews; of course, a Church situated as St. Paul's is cannot do its best pulses all the seats are free. The rapid days longer and the seats are free. unless all the seats are free. The rapid develop-ment of the suburbs of Boston, the making of the new land in the Back Bay, and the growth of business in the city, started an exodus from this has been recently accelerated. Old churches have been strengthened, new ones built. Emman-uel and Trinity, when they were established in and has become one of the most efficient centres of church life in the city.

Every one of these churches stands in a neigh-orhood from which St. Paul's has drawn its congregation, and to every one of them some of our gregation, and to every one of them some of our people have gone, partly because of their near-ness to their homes, and partly, at least in some cases, because the pews were free in these smaller churches at the very doors of many of And so St. Paul's is not only left among busi

ness houses, but the distant places from which many of our congregation once came have been occupied by churches which they can attend. Beacon Hill is the one residence tracket. Beacon Hill is the one residence part of the city that is near us, but three churches are nearer ple who live there than St. Paul's,-the manuel is about as easy of access as is this

We made a test of our disadvantage in the way of which I have been speaking several years ago. A committee was appointed to visit the houses within a reasonable radius of this church, to solicit children for the Sunday School. They made two thousand visits, but not one child was added to our school thereby.

When you consider the attractiveness of near

new churches, especially if they are free,—I mean their attractiveness to the mass of the people,—you will appreciate the difficulty of continuing to draw a congregation to our church under the changed conditions in this city.

I put the disadvantages of the position before ou in this way, not to discourage you, certainly not to reopen the question of selling our church. Many people have indulged a dream of a new ch, perhaps a cathedral, in some distant part of the Back Bay, that might be the very heart of our church organism in this city and in this diocese. As far as I am concerned this dream is dissolved, and I would not think of attempting to make it a reality. My one aim is to make you appreciate the difficulties inherent in our situa tion, that you may resolve to conquer them Man is not the creature of circumstances, but their master, often using them as means to the end that he seeks. The next National House of Representatives, is dition of this parish to daunt or dismay one who loves it, and is willing to labor for it. St. Paul's has solid foundations for future pro-

perity, and we have reasons for hope, and none for despair, as to its mission and its destiny. In he language of the text, "Behold, I have set before thee an open door." Let us merely mention some of our advantage

as a parish. Its history is honorable, and excites the interest of many people in Boston, especially those who are "native here, and to the manner born." The peace that has prevailed in our congregation is an element of strength and attractiveness. Our organization ests upon a firm financial basis, thanks to the rests upon a firm financial basis, thanks we say good management of those who have charge of its temporal affairs. While it is not rich, it is by no means in straitened circumstances. Then we have a well-established reputation that appeals to many a reputation for conservatism in services are dignified and earnest, repelling neither by baldness nor excessive elaboration but satisfying with their warmth and simplicity Besides, there are many people, rich and poor, who can come to our church with facility, some from the homes, hotels and boarding-houses in this vicinity, and others from distant places which are closely connected with us by our excel lent system of transportation. Such people, in many cases, prefer to attend a church like St. many cases, prefer to attend a church like St. Paul's rather than a chapel or a small church near at hand, in which they lack much that we supply. In addition to all this, our services in Lent have become one of the Christian institutions of Boston, because they can be so easily attended who live far apart, from Cambridge to Dorchester and from Brookline to Lynn. There is present here today one regular parishioner who has to travel twenty-seven miles to attend our services Indeed, we cannot permanently identify with ur congregation many of those who occaor frequently attend our church. They may re ceive good impressions here, but they are com-pelled to settle down in some other parish. We shake the tree and bring down the fruit, but others gather it up. Letters which I receive from transient members of our congregation, in

Massachusetts and in other parts of the United

tates, even from some persons in England,

up the parish, but it is well worth the doing. How shall we adapt ourselves to these change now shall we adapt ourselves to these changed conditions, and make the most of our opportu-nities? Above all. let us realize that the condi-tions have changed, that the work is difficult, but that it is a real work and promises to be useful if done wisely, patiently and earnestly. The first specific answer that I would make to the ques-tion is, that the members of St. Paul's Church should give intelligent sympathy and hearty sup-port to their rector. He asks no personal favors, no pity, nothing whatever as a man, but he doe no pity, nothing wnatever as a man, out he does claim, as their rector, the sympathy and co-operation of the people in a position of exceptional difficulty. The work of a clergyman in a well-appointed church, standing in a populous neighborhood, filled with an interesting and permanent congregation, composed largely of friends or acquaintances who are held together by social ties, may have its difficulties, but it is in the main easy and satisfactory. These elements are wanting in St. Paul's, and the absence of hired their own house, in which they hold their services and have their social gatherings.

All the while we have tried to cultivate the missionary spirit of the parish, as that is the very centre of real Christian life. The result has been very gratifying.

The special services in Lent aud. Advent, that came down to us from the previous rectorship, have been continued, and the Celebrations of the Holy Communion have been increased.

Beside this, we have tried to make the Church more and more a place of practical usefulness by having a daily office hour in the vestry for the rector, when any one can see him and receive whatever aid he can give by his personal counsel. All of these years we have given liberally to the poor, have assisted young people who are deserved. they often allow sensational performances or novel and pleasing services in some other church to decoy them from their own place of worship.

Then if work is to be done it must be done by the people. If our people are contemptuously indifferent to the church's activities, or indolently neglect them, or give their time and strength to undertakings elsewhere because they are more interesting or will add to their social consideration, then our parish work must be left undone. It cannot be carried on successfully by the clergy and a "faithful few" of the laity. Not only should all give served. and a "fatintiff few" of the latty. Not only should all give some of their time to the parish, but also some of their means, trusting to the rector, as they would an expert in any other department of life, as to ways and means. Parish-toners should refrain from hasty and carping criticism, but give intelligent advice frankly and kindly to the rector. The man who has not the courage to connect his name with an opinion which he expresses, cannot impress others with a sense of his confidence in it; so never let your counsel be in the shape of an anonymous letter.

fered from drought as they have in Australia. After seven years of it, this year has proved the worst. The herbage has proved the worst. The herbage has been entirely destroyed over a large area, and a gale on Nov. 13 raised such a cloud of dust or red powdered earth as to make it

fine day by a feeble ray of sunshine; it sadly needs color on the walls and tresh upholstery in the pews. Let us make "the place of God's feet glorious." We should maintain a high class of excellence in our music, for the best should be well and Trinity, when they were established in the Buck Bay, were among the first to draw the people from St. Paul's. Since I came to Boston a handsome new church, All Saints, has been erected at Ashmont; All Saints, has been built; St. Peter's, Jamaica Plain, has grown up; St. Mark's, Grove Hall, has been started in a pri ate house; St. Mary's, Dorchester, has been rebuilt and enlarged; St. Luke's, Allston, has been rebuilt and enlarged; St. Luke's, Allston, has been been added to the list of new churches, and also the Messiah, St. Stephen's street; while St. Stephens Church, on Florence street; bas been for several years a strong missionary organization-with a large staff of clergy, in a district teeming with people. The Church of the Ascension, in Washington street, has been built and enlarged, and has become one of the most efficient centres a want of recognition of our guests and fellow-worshippers that is chilling, and has frequently driven the over-sensitive away from us. In this respect we are no worse than our neighbors,— other large Boston churches. But our conditions require us to be a great deal better. A word or a look of courtesy and kindness, some little sign from the older or permanent members of the congregation that acknowledges, however silghtly, their connection with new-comers and strangers in the one church home to which we all come to commune with our Father in Heaven would cost us little, and would mean so much to others. The world is acting upon the Christian principle of the human brotherhood, while the church holds it, but too often neglects to

exemplify it in her life.

In our public services, in the meetings of our parish organizations, let us cultivate a little more the spirit of brotherly kindness, of Christian courtesy, and we shall thus fuse the mass of our people and weld them together, diverse as they are, in one united and vigorous parish, as far as possible. Then we shall do the work that we have to do, and we are now finding work that this church ought to do and that we shall soon

call upon it to undertake.

Individually we should look for work, if none is offered us, and, like a good woman recently confirmed here, who went out and gathered up a Sunday-School class for herself, we should, in some cases, find work for ourselves and connect it with the parish.

This venerable church has a right to claim the nterest and the support not only of its members, but also of other church people in this city. For generations it has stood here ministering to the people in a wide circle, and there is scarcely a family of note in Boston whose name is not to be found in some connection on our well-preserved parish records. It has had a long line of strong and faithful rectors, some of them very princes in the Church, such as Alonzo Potter, John S. stone and Alexander Hamilton Vinton. It has always stood for that evangelical truth which moulds character and inspires life, and, of late years especially, for a sound and safe churchman-ship. Within a few years past, the people of this parish who control its affairs have repe parish who control its affairs have repeatedly re-fused to sell their church property for an enor-mous sum, though they would thereby have enhanced by many fold the value of the pews that they hold, and have been able to build a splendid new church in which they and their children could have worshipped amid congenial

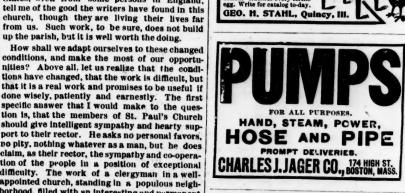
And so they have made a noble gift to Boston, -they have kept a church in the midst of the city here, facing the historic Common, looking up to the State House, its doors always open to the passer-by. "Here rich and poor meet to-gether, and the Lord is maker of all." There is no longer exclusively a church for the people, but a church for the people. Scores of good churchmen in Boston express their pleasure in the decision to anchor St. Paul's in its old place, a useful work it is doing. But we shall not be able to hold our position indefinitely or fulfil our our teachings and our worship. St. Paul's has mission if people give us only fine words. We managed to strike a middle course between extremes, and in this day of drifting thought, of new and sensational ways of worship and of preaching, a church like ours is needed. Our course, a durch like ours is needed. Our course, a district that has parish, the spirit of course and an influence and support. Let us show that we deserve it by doing our part. Catch the spirit that has preaching, a church like ours is needed. Our ever animated this parish, the spirit of personal r ghteousness. Throw yourselves into the life of St. Paul's with enthusia ever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Make the present and future of the parish worthy of its past; better, if possible, by adding to its old life the newer life of the church of our day. And so we shall enter the door which God hath opened and no man can shut, and fulfil the destiny to which He has called



CLIMBING a woven wire fence is a pretty good test. You can climb the PAGE without leaving your mark.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH. Can Sell Your Farm no matter where it is. Send description, state price as learn how. Est. '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 citie W. M. Ostrander, 1816 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphi

\$ 1 2.80 For 200 Egg INGUBATOR GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, III.



MOSELEY'S Fruit Evaporator A little factory for only \$6.00. For use on an ordinary cook store. No extra expense for fuel. Easily operated Evaporates apples, pears, peaches, all kinds of small fruits and berries, corn, pumpkin and secusion of the content of t for circular. Agents wanted. A great seller. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. Co., ention this paper.) Clinter. lowe





BERI hide, t quality third qu \$9:50@ \$3.00@ MILC cows \$

34 a41c; VEAL CALF TALL

At R Form M D His P A Bet T hom Hanse Libby E Harris lows

New At A C Foss OJ H Fos At N E Co.
Late tr Nashu Mt W F W: At V
Fred Sa
A Willia
N H Wo
B H Con
A P Nee
J Quinta
At N E
Co.
Roeder
Late tr
Nashu

The ex have not few days Salesati as a weel 208 do. by Hathawa 15 horses & Ironsid 150 cattle by Gordo

past week ered quie horses for horses are ibs, that s At Moses inquiry fo quality, be @125, with and saddle Co.'s sale at \$30@140

Tuesday

beef and

handling t

regulatio regulation and the ex Cattle for difficulty o O. H. Fort price; 1 co J. A. Hatha of 1450 fbs, In fair de from \$30@6

Market e

Considera trade and proved on t o change o bulk of sup latter place 4.30 P 100 fb The requ

changed has W. F. Walls Quite a ru crate for mi Maine-E.

seemed as it butcher. T

A. Berry, 4 Hanson, 50; Company, 90 New Ham 120; W. F. W Roeder & Ke Massachus well, 36; O. scattering, 15

P. Day, 20. Brighte Stock at y togs, 602 cattle, 33,600 362 sheep, 72 7 cattle, 31 c calves. Mas logs, 270 cal as last week, is a staple art beef cattle fo they expecte changed hand Hampshire, b for beef, want

Tuesday-7 were worth.
Ibs, at 34c. J
1 slim ox, of 1
4c. D. A. Wa

The Markets.

in the

ass of uld be

time

ul's is

enting

ord or

much

ts to

of our

ar as that

one is

up a ld, in

o the

erved

this

have

ston,

to-

arish

the

alled

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Nov. 26, 1902.

STORES-Thin young cattle for farmers: Yearings, \$15@25; two-vear-olds, \$18@32; three-year-

ings, \$15g.25; two-vear-olds, \$15g.32; three-year-olds, \$28g.48.

SHEEF—Per pound, live weight, 2½g.3c; extra, 3½4;c; sheep and lumbs per nead in lots, \$2.50 g.5; lambs, \$3.50g.5.50.

FAT HOUS—Per pound, Western, 6½g.61 live weight; shotes, wholesale——; retail, \$2.25g.8.00; country dressed hogs, 7½g.84c.

VEAL CALVES—4@7c P fb.
HIDES—Brighton—7@74c P fb; country lots,64

CALF SKINS-60c@\$1.50; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW-Brighton, 4@5c P h; country lots,

PELTS-40@85c.	*
Cattle. Sheep.	Cattle. Shee
Maine.	At NEDM& Wee
At Brighton.	to.
E R Fove 6	Gordon & Iron-
M D Holt & Son 8	sides 853 1593
l' A Berry 35 /	N E D M & Wool
Thompson &	Co. 140
Hanson 20 12	
Libby Bros 21 200	Massachusetts.
Harris & Fel-	At Watertown,
lows 18 350	J S Henry 14
	W A Bardwell 15
New Hampshire.	O H Forbush 22
At Brighton.	W F Dennen 1
A C Foss 22	
J H Foss 15	At Brighton.
At N E D M & Wool	J S Henry 60 2
Co.	H A Gilmore 8
Late train via	Scattering 100
Nashua 50 125	R Connors 19
At Watertown.	D A Walker 8
WF Wallace 104 40	C D Lewis 3
	J P Day . 21
Vermont.	T J Moroney 8
At Watertown.	•
red Savage 12 4	Western.
A Williamson 27	At Brighton.
H Woodward 8 10	Morris Beef Co 216
B H Combs 75	Swift & Co. 306
A P Needham 11	J J Kelley 106
J Quinlan 17	Sturtevant&
At N E D M & Wool	Haley 175
Roeder & Keene 15	At NEDM& Wool
Late train via	Co.
Nashua 160 600	N E D M & Wool
At Brighton.	Co 252 2600
S Henry 8 55	
Canada.	At Watertown.
At Watertown.	Morris Beef Co 251
	J A Hathaway 390

Live Stock Exports.

The export business of fair proportions, there being during the past week shipments of 2160 cattle, 2759 sheep and 15 horses. As shipments have not been excessive, only at intervals, prices have again advanced 1@1c, d. w., within the past few days. Best prices on State corn-fed cattle. Sales at 12@14c, d. w. Sheep, 111@121c, d. w., same Sales at 12@14c, d. w. Sheep, 11½@12½c, d. w., same as a week ago, and ½@½c higher than one year ago. Shipments and destinations: On steamer Winifredian, for Liverpool, 297 cattle by Swift & Co., 208 do. by Morris Beef Company, 150 do. by J. A. Hathaway, 1168 Canada sheep by R. Bickerdike, 15 horses by E. Snow; on steamer Cambrian, for London, 251 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 251 do. by Swift & Co., 128 Canada sheep by Gordon & Isonaidae, on steamer Payonian for Chasgow

Cattle for beef held a steady position, with the difficulty of being weighed at Brighton or abattoir. O. H. Forbush sold 4 cows, of 3610 lbs, at 3c; 1 bull, of 960 lbs, at 2\frac{3}{2}c; 1 cow, of 1000 lbs, at same price: 1 cow, 1180 ths, at 3½e; 3 slim cows, 2680 ths, 81.85. John Quinlan, 4 cows, 1100 fbs, at 4c. A. Hathaway. 20 steers, of 1500 lbs, at 7c; 15 do., of 1450 ths, at 61c; 20 do., of 1400 ths, at 6c, down

Milch Cows. In fair demand: the easier sales on best grades

head sold at \$62 each by W. Cullen. Sales from \$30 a 68. Fat Hogs. Market off &c p tb, with Western at 6 a 6 c,

l. w. Local hogs, 73@84c, d. w.

Sheep Houses onsiderable many brought in, both for home trade and export. The market somewhat improved on best flocks equal to strong &c ib, with no change on common to medium grades. The bulk of supply from Canada and the West, the hatter placed upon the market costing \$2.30@ 4.30 p 100 fbs for sheep, and \$3.30@5.70 p 100 fbs on lambs. Light run from New England. Venl Calves.

The requirements not specially heavy, and it seemed as if values were a trifle favorable to the batcher. The trade was slow, still good lots changed hands within the range of last week or

le less. A. P. Needham sold calves at 64c. F. Wallace, 100 head, of 110@120 fbs, 6@61c Live Poultry.

Unite a run of live poultry; sales 9\ @10c by the crate for mixed lots; pullets, 50@65c.

Droves of Veni Calves. dine-E. R. Foye, 10; M. D. Holt & Son, 30; P. Berry, 40; F. W. Wormwell, 7; Thompson &

son, 50; Libby Bros., 40; Farmington L. S Hampshire-A. C. Foss, 31; via Nashua W. F. Wallace, 150.

der & Keene, 35; J. S. Henry, 34; via Nashua, assachusetts-J. S. Henry, 134; W. A. Bard

36; O. H. Forbush, 8; H. A. Gilmore, 6; tering, 150; R. Connors, 8; D. A. Walker, 5; J.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. ock at yards: 1008 cattle, 440 sheep, 33,780 cattle, 400 calves, 120 horses. From West, 628 , 33,600 hogs, 120 horses. Maine, 108 cattle, sheep, 72 hogs, 267 calves. New Hampshire.

Massachusetts, 227 cattle, 23 sheep, 108 3, 270 calves. esday—The arrivals of cattle not as heavy st week, and not required. Dressed staple article this week, still those who ha cattle for sale found the market better than expected. Several good bunches of cattle gred hands. One very nice lot from New upshire, by J. H. Foss, in excellent condition beef, wanted by S.S. Learned & Co. for all they re worth. C. D. Lewis sold 3 beef cows, 1000 ths, at 34c. J. P. Day, 4 cows, of 850 lbs, at 24c; 1 slim ox, of 1230 lbs, at 24c; 2 oxen, of 2600 lbs, at 4c. D. A. Walker, 1 beef bull, of 1180 lbs, at \$2.60; 1 yearling bull (slim) at \$10; 2 perf cows, 700 fbs, at 2c. A. C. Foss, 14 cattle, of 900 fbs, 34c. T. J. Moroney, 5 cows, 925 fbs, at 24c.

Milch Cows. A good collection on sale from the various sections, some of especial good quality that are readily disposed of. The demand for cows for milk considered quite fair that bring steady prices. Libby Bros. sold on commission 2 choice cows at \$58@60; 5 at \$50@55; 10 cows, \$35@45. J. S. Henry sold 10 cows, \$45@55, including some choice; 7 cows, \$35@40. Libby & Gould, 5 milch cows, \$50 each.

Veal Calves.

Arrivals less than usual that were taken with-

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide. tallow and meat, extra, \$6.75@7.50; first quality, \$5.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.50@6.00; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$3.00@1.50. Western steers, \$271c.

MILCH COWS—Fair quality \$30.00@48.00; choice

BOSTON PRODUCE MADKET

	DOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.
	Wholesale Prices.
	Poultry, Fresh Killed.
	Northern and Eastern—
	Chickens, choice roasting
1	Chickens, fair to good 12@15
	Chickens, broilers, 2 ths each, 1 th. 16@18
	Green ducks
	Green geese 12@13
	Fowls, extra choice
١	fair to good 12@14 Pigeous, tame, choice, P doz 150@1 70
j	" com to good 10 doz
1	" com to good, P doz 75@1 25 Squabs, P doz 2 25@2 78
1	Western leed or frozen-
1	Turkeys, com. to good 12@14
i	" fancy spring 18@20
١	Brollers, good to choice
1	Chickens, common to choice 10215
į	Fowls, good to choice 12@14
١	Old Cocks 91 @10
I	Live Poultry.
I	
I	Fowls P fb
Ì	Roosters P tb. 7@8 Broilers P tb. 10@11
1	Dioners & m101@11
-	Butter.
1	••

| Note-Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 fb. tubs only.
| Creamery, extra-Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes 26@27 |
| Northern N. Y., assorted sizes 26@27 |
| Northern N. Y., large tubs 26@ |
| Western, large ash tubs 26@ |
| Western, large ash tubs 26@ |
| Western, asst. spruce tubs 26@26½ |
| Creamery, western firsts 24@25 |
| Creamery, western firsts 22@23 |
| Creamery, eastern 22@23 |
| Creamery, eastern 22@25 |
| Dairy, Vt., extra 24@25 |
| Dairy, N. Y., extra 24@25 |
| Renovated 18@20½ |
| Renova | Boxes-| Extra northern creamery | 26\frac{1}{6}\frac{2}{1} = 27 \]
| Extra dairy | 25\tilde{0} | 25\tilde{0} = 27 \]
| Common to good | 22\tilde{0} = 27 \]
| Trunk butter in \(\frac{1}{2} \) or \(\frac{1}{2} \) in prints | Extra northern creamery | 26\frac{1}{2} \tilde{0} = 25\tilde{0} = 27 \]
| Extra northern dairy | 25\tilde{0} = 27 \tilde{0} = 27 \]
| Common to good | 22\tilde{0} = 27 \]

Ohio flats..... Eggs. Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz.

Eastern choice fresh
Eastern fair to good
Michigan fancy candled
Vi. and N. H. choice fresh
Western fair to good
Western fair to good
Western dirties
Refrigerator — April
Summer

Hebron, D bu.
New York, round white
Western,
Aroostook Green Mountains.
Sweet potatoes, yellow—Southern.
Jersey double head. Green Vegetables.

Sersey double head. 2 75@3 00 London, 251 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 251 do. by Swift & Co., 128 Canada sheep by Gordon & Ironsides; on steamer Devonian, for Glasgow, 150 cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 200 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides; on steamer Kansas, for Liverpool, 653 Canada cattle and 963 Canada sheep by Gordon & Ironsides.

Herse Business.

The business at the various stables during the past week has not been at all active, but considered quiet. More could have been done had the right sort been offered. Not many real good horses for draft or drive on sale. Heavy draft horses are scarce; sales mostly in chunks 50f 1100 @1500 lbs. At Cavanaugh Bros.' sale stable, nearly 30 head of business horses, of 1200@1800 lbs, that sold at steady prices. mostly at \$155@180. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, constant inquiry for good-sized acclimated horses of good quality, but such are scarce. Sales mostly at \$155@180. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, constant inquiry for good-sized acclimated horses of good quality, but such are scarce. Sales mostly at \$150. 2010 lbs, that sold at steady prices. Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, constant inquiry for good-sized acclimated horses of good quality, but such are scarce. Sales mostly at \$150. 2010 lbs, that sold at steady prices. Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, constant inquiry for good-sized acclimated horses of good quality, but such are scarce. Sales mostly at \$35. 2010 lbs, that sold at steady prices. Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, constant inquiry for good-sized acclimated horses of good quality, but such are scarce. Sales mostly at \$35. 2010 lbs, that sold at steady prices. Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, constant inquiry for good-sized acclimated horses of good quality, but such are scarce. Sales mostly at \$35. 2010 lbs, that sold at steady prices. Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, constant inquiry for good-sized acclimated horses of good quality, but such are scarce. Sales mostly at \$35. 2010 lbs, that sold at steady prices. Moses Colman & Son's

Greenings.
King, ₽ bbl.
Geneting and Colverts.
Anjou, ₽ bu.
Bose. Sheidon . Lawrence Grapes, P pony basket— Vergennes, western N. Y. Catawba, western N. Y. Concord, western N. Y. Concord, western N. Y., 8-lb bskt. Hides and Pelts.

	Steers and cows, all weights	61 @	7
:	Bulls	R w	
	Bulls	848	
8	" " dry flint	134@1	
	Salecu	901	
	Dull. III West		
,	" salted P ib	8@9 90 a 1	
•	" over weights, each1	80 42	10
	Deacon and dairy skins	50 26	
ď	Lambskins each, country	35@5	
9	Country Pelts, each	40.a8	
	Dried Apples.		
1			
	Evaporated, choice	6@7	
-		61 26	
9	Sun-dried, as to quality	3@4	t
9	Grass Scods.		
3		***	
	Timothy, pbu., Western, choice2	10.00	OE
	Clover 10 th	13 0	20
	Clover, P fb. Red Top, Western, P 50 fb sack	0003	50
t	" fancy recleaned, P b	91 a	114
,	a finite will a provide the	-36	
3	Beans.		
	Pea screened2	15@2	35
	Pea seconds	(B)(a)2	-10
	Pea foreign	20 a)2	30
	Mediums, choice hand-picked2	40@	
	Mediums, screened2	1002	30
,	Mediums, foreign	2002	30
9	Yellow eyes, seconds2	80.00	90
1	Red Kidney3	00 @3	20
	Lima beaus dried. P b	8.0	
	Hay and Straw.	-0	
			1
	Hay, No. 1, p ton	Wæ18	00
-	" " 3 "	UQIB	w
	" fine choice12 0	0 6 13	8
	" clover mixed & ton12 (0 13	60
	" clover, P ton12	0012	50
- 1	CIUVEL & DUIL		~

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet. Spring patents, \$4 20@5 00. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 30@3 75. Winter patents, \$3 95@4 60. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 45@4 25.

Corn Menl.—The market is quiet at \$1.32 1.34 P bag, and \$2.80@2.85 P bbi; granulated, 3.40@3.00 P bbl. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with ne market quoted at \$2 95@4 90 P bbl. Oat Meal.—Steady at \$4 85@5 20 P bbl. for oiled and \$5 25@560 for cut and ground.

Bye Flour.—The market is slow at \$2 90@ 50 P bbl. 50 P DDI.
Corm.—Demand is quiet, with prices still lower.
No. 2, yellow, spot, 694c.
No. 3, yellow, 66c.
Onts.—Prices firm.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 40c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 384c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 38c.

No. 3 clipped, white, 38c.

Willfeed.—Quiet.

Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$18 75@19 05.

Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$19 00@23 00.

Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$18 00.

Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$17 50@19 00.

Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 75@27 00.

Mats.—The market is slow with trade ruling

duff.
State grades, 6-rowed, 67@75c.
State, 2-rowed, 63@68c.
Western grades, 70@76c,
Barley.—Quet demand, with prices steady at 62@73c for No. 2 6-rowed State; and 48@6% for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 52@67c.
Bye.—Unchanged, \$3.00@3.50 \$\phi\$ bbl, 68c \$\phi\$ bushel. THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan

ASPARAGUS GROWING.—P. R. L., Plymouth Co., Mass.: While the usual custom in growing asparagus is to obtain roots two or three years old to set in the spring, there is but l'ttle time lost and much money saved by growing the plants from the seed, and transplanting at one year old, if the plants are thrifty. To do this, make the land rich by the use of well-rotted manure, and work it until it is thoroughly pulverized. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready, in rows about one foot apart. Keep it carefully hoed and free from weeds. A pound of seed will produce usually about three thousand plants, if the seed is good and the soil well fitted. With proper care, the roots at one year old are as well grown as those usually sold for two-year-old roots, and they are less checked in growth by transplanting, as the small roots need not get air dried when grown at home. The method is the same for setting plants Some and the season is the field and the season in the place of the season is the season in the season in the season is the season in the season in the season in the season is the season in the season in the season is the seas

and September. The asparagus beetle is seldom very abundant in new beds, and their numbers can be reduced by cutting and burning the dry stalks late in the fall, which destroys many of the eggs. To cut too early in the fall weakens the roots, but

INBREEDING CORN.

The effects of growing corn where only the pollen from the tassel of the stalk was applied to the silk on the same stalk, and the use of pollen from other stalks has been tested, with the result that even where the pollen was furnished in abundance and applied with care from the same stalk, the yield was about half the number of ears, and one-third the weight of grain produced that resulted from cross-fertilization with pollen there are not as many suckers as used to be. Cross-fertilization of corn may go on at quite a distance in a dry and windy day, having been known to take place a quarter of a mile away, under favorable conditions, and one who desires to grow a pure seed should remember this.

PRESERVING STRENGTH OF MANURES. The Ohio Experiment Station tested the value of treating manure that had been taken from behind a herd of dairy cows and thrown into the yard and that from box-stalls, in which it had scumulated under the feet of bulls and fattening steers. The manure was put in heaps, and one lot of each was treated with gypsum, or land plaster, another with kianit, a third with nne-ground phosphatic rock, known as noats, and a fourth with acid phosphate. The following shows the average increase in value of crop in from \$4 to \$8 a cask, as to size and conditive crops of corn, four crops of wheat and one of tion. Cranberries in only moderate supply. tity not treated. On yard manure, the gain by using gypsum was \$3.20 per acre, or forty-one cents per ton of manure; klanit, \$3.62 per acre. orty-five cents per ton of manure; on floats, \$7.70 per acre, ninety-six cents per ton of manure, and on acid phosphate, \$9.55 per acre, \$1.25 per con or manure. On the stall manure, the gypsum gave a gain of \$3.13 per acre, thirty-nine cents per ton of manure; the kianit, \$1.56 per acre, nineteen cents per ton of manure; the floats, \$8.67 per acre, or \$1.08 per ton of manure, and the acid phosphate \$9.54 per acre, or \$1.19 per ton of manure. All the manure was from well-fed stock. The gyp-sum saved the escape of ammonia, and so did the kianit, beside adding some potash, but the phos-phatic materials seemed to be equally as good in retaining the ammonia, and added phosphate to the soil. While there seems to be some gain in the use of the acid phosphate over the floats, this might not have been the case if the floats had en used in dusting the floor, so as to be more intimately mixed with the manure, and more acted upon by it as it decomposed in the heaps. That in the acid phosphate is more readily available, but actually contains about one-half as much phosphoric acid.

HEIGHT OF WAGON WHEELS.

As it has been much the fashion to advocate the use of low wheels on farm wagons to make it easier to load them, it may be well to consider some tests made at the Missouri Experiment Station with wheels of standard height: front forty-four inches, rear fifty-six inches; medium height, front thirty-six inches, rear forty inches; low, front twenty-four inches, rear twenty-eight nches. All were steel wheels with six-inch tires The high wheels weighed 692 pounds, the medium 510 pounds and low 292 pounds. The weight of wagon, driver and man to operate the dynameter, exclusive of wheels. ounds. On a gravel road the power to draw the two on low wheels would draw 2290 pounds on medium wheels and 2332 on high wheels. On MacAdam road two thousand pounds on low

two thousand p unds on low wheels drew as hard as 1970 rounds on medium or 2031 pounds on high wheels. On timothy and blue-grassociary and firm, fwo thousand pounds on low white squaled 2314 pounds on medium and 2424 on high wheels. On same, when wet and spongs, he that wheels cut in, two thousand pounds on 10w wheels required as much power as 2618 pounds on medium or 2906 on high wheels. On stable land, the traft for two thousand pounds on he wheels would draw 2476 on medium and the model of the same and the same high wheels. On freshly plowed grant 15 to thousand pounds on low wheels would nearly have as much draft as 2318 pounds on medium as 3644 on high wheels. It will be seen the same power the road or field for drawing on the great, the advantage of high wheels. On good roads, increasing the length of rear axle so that the wheels did not follow the front ones, did not interese the power needed to draw the load, but it did to bad roads, sod or cultivated ground.

Butter Market.

The receipts of butter for the week ending Nov. 15 were 8870 tubs and 19,278 boxes, with a total weight of 581,970 pounds, against 698,257 pounds the week previous and 576,328 pounds for the corresponding

Greenings \$2.64 to \$3.60, Roxbury Russets \$2.88 to \$3.36, Ben Davis \$2.64 to \$3.12.
Under date of Nov. 13, George R. Meeker

& Co. quote the following prices per cable: Edinburg: Baldwins \$3.12 to \$4.32, Greeneven this is not as bad as to allow the beetles to become well established. The use of salt on an asparagus bed would probably be not necessary in your section, and even farther inland it is of only doubtful value.

Ings \$2.64 to \$3.36, Newtowns, finest, \$4.32 to \$6, common \$2.88 to \$3.84. Liverpool asparagus bed would probably be not necessary in your section, and even farther inland it is of only doubtful value. ings \$2.64 to \$3.36, Newtowns, finest, \$4.32

active, market has advanced: Newtowns \$2.64 to \$6, Baldwin \$3.72, Ben Davis'\$2.88 to \$3.48, Spy \$1.92 to \$2.88, California Newtown, boxes, 4 tiers, \$1.68, 5 tier \$1.38.

London: Baldwin \$3 to \$3.36, Spy \$2.88 to \$3.48, Golden Russet \$3.84 to \$5.04.

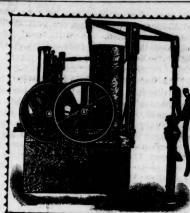
Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

There is a full supply of apples, and the market is glutted with common to good fruit, but cholce lots are in demand and firm at quotations. Receipts were 73,555 barrels last week, against 25,658 barrels for same week last year. Exports were 26,491 barrels, against 14,473 barrels same week in 1900. Since the season began we have exported 343,032 barrels, same period in 1900 223,230 barrels, King sell at \$2.50 to \$3, Snow and Wealth \$2.50 \$3, Snow and Wealth \$3.50 \$3, Snow and \$2.25. Pound Sweet \$1 to \$2, common green 75 cents to \$1.25. Pears are in light supply and higher. Seekels nearly done, Bose at \$4.50 a bushel, Sheldon \$3.50 to \$4. Anjou \$1.50 to \$2 and common cooking \$1 to \$1.25. Receipts of grapes last week were 65.255 baskets, 10,060 carriers domestic 11,550 barrels of foreign. Same week last year, 135,700 baskets, 3614 carriers of domestic, 7548 barrels foreign. Pony baskets Catawba are 13 to 15 cents, Concord 12 to 15 cents, Isabella 10 cents, eight-pound baskets Concords 20 cents, a few Vergennes at 15 to 16 cents, California Tokay \$1.50 to hay in a five years test, over an equal quan- Choice large dark \$7 to \$7.50 a barrel, com-

mon to good \$5 to \$6, boxes \$2 to \$2.50. Florida oranges in moderate supply. Best marks \$3 to \$3.25 a box comm \$2.25 to \$2.50. Tangerines \$5.50 to \$6. Grape on acid phosphate. \$9.93 per acre, \$1.24 per ton of fruit \$4 to \$5 a box. California oranges are scarce and firm. Valencias, 200 and 216 counts \$4 to \$4.25, 150 and 176 counts \$4.50 to \$4.75, 112 and 126 counts \$5 for choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50 for fancy. Jamaica oranges in only fair supply, and barrels sell for \$ 3.25 to \$6.50, boxes, 150 and 176 counts \$3.50 to \$3.75, 200 and 216 counts \$3.25 to \$3.50, 250 counts \$3. Grape fruit \$8.50 to \$10 a barrel, \$4.50 to \$6 a box. New lemons are scarce, Messina, 300 counts \$4 to \$5, some old stock repacked at \$3. California lem 300 counts \$4.50 to \$5, 360 counts \$4 to \$4.50, California figs \$1 a box, Turkish figs 12\frac{1}{2} to 18 cents a pound. Persian dates 4 to eents, mostly in boxes of about 60 pounds, Fard dates 51 to 6 cents in bulk and 61 cents in 10-pound boxes. Pomegranates \$1.75 to

New York Market.

Potatoes are in liberal supply, and the mar ket is weak at quotations. Long Island in bulk \$2 to \$2.25 a barrel, Jersey \$1.75 to \$2 a barrel, or \$1.80 to \$1.90 a sack, Virginia second grop \$1.75 to \$1.85 a barrel, State and Michigan \$1.75 to \$2 for 180 pounds and Western \$1.50 to \$1.87, Maine \$1.75 to \$1.87 a sack, Belgium 168-pound sacks \$2, South Jersey sweets \$1.50 to \$2.75 a barrel and Southern yellow \$1.25 to \$1.50. Onions steady, Long Island and Jersey red \$1.50 to \$1.75 a barrel, yellow \$2 to \$2.25, Orange County white 75 cents to \$2.25 a barrel, red \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bag and yellow \$1.75 to \$2.25, MacAdam road two thousand pounds on low wheels would draw 2160 pounds on medium and 2174 on high wheels. On cinder track two thousand pounds on low wheels required the same power as 2106 pounds on medium or 2122 on high wheels. On dirt road, frozen solid but thawing on top, two thousand pounds on low wheels equaled 2192 pounds on medium and 2472 on high wheels. On same road in August, dry and hard, Western yellow 75 cents to \$2.25 a bag. Con-



Canada and 60 to 70 cents for Jersey. Nor-

ALL KINDS OF FARM WORK, SAWING, GRINDING, ENSILAGE CUTTING, ETC. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

IN SIZES FROM 11 TO 60 HORSE-POWER

THE JACK OF ALL TRADES,

1 ACTUAL HORSE-POWER, (SHOWN AS USED FOR PUMPING), MAY BE DISCONNECTED AND USED FOR

GASOLENE ENGINES,

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY, 174 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS. FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

folk radishes 25 to 75 cents a basket and hothouse 50 to 75 cents a hundred bunches. Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cach to accompany the order. Prime large celery 30 to 40 cents a dozen and

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

THE ANGORA CAT. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MAR-THA KENDALL, late of Vergennes, in the State of Vermont, deceased, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of adminstration on the estate of said deceased to Minnie A. Worden of Chelmsford, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1992, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Wikness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register. PROBATE COURT. Superb Edition, Beautifully Illustrated, Telling How to Select, Breed, Train and Manage Them.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

NOTICE 18 HERRBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of ROWENA R. WAITE, late of Coventry, in the State of Rhode Island, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber.

(Address)

Washington, R. I.
CHARLES M. TYLER, Executor.

Nov. 15, 1902.

Nov. 15, 1902.

AN HONEST DEFENDER OF THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

"Those who are lovers of cats will find much that is interesting and instructive in this book."—School Education, Minneapolis. "It seems to us a book which those who are fond of cats will be glad to read."—George T. Angell, in Our Dumb Animals, Boston.

"It seems to us a book which and the cats will be glad to read."—George T. Angell, in Our Dumb Animals, Boston.
"It is a useful volume, both for the owners of the Angora and other cats. It is tastefully bound and fully illustrated."—Our Fellow Creatures, chicago.

"Volume of highest authority, exceedingly entertaining, full of facts, beautifully illustrated."—American Cultivator, E. 1800. Mass.
Tric., postpaid, \$1.25. For sale by booksellers or Sent direct.

JAMES BROTHERS, Publishers,

Springfield Republican

The Republican aims first to be the best local newspaper in the world. It covers the news of New England, and especially of Western Massachusetts, with painstaking thoroughness and intelligence.

It chronicles the daily events of America and the world with alertness, breadth of vision, discrimination and good taste.

Its Editorial treatment of Politics and all Current Affairs is conspicuous for its ability. It is sincere, earnest, fair, fearless, progressive, hopeful and philosophic. The Republican maintains a strong and interesting Literary

Department, publishing much excellent fiction and poetry and a daily instalment of news, notices and reviews of books and their authors.

It devotes special attention and liberal space to Business and Financial interests, to outdoor sports and pastimes, to women's serious concerns and their diversions, to the theatre, to education and philanthropy in all their various lines.

Typographically The Republican is made clean and attractive for the comfort of its readers and the advantage of its advertisers. THE SUNDAY REPUBLICAN is a rich and entertaining illustrated magazine of good literature as well as a first-class local and

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN gives a carefully edited and well-arranged review and summary of the news, together with the best editorial and literary features of the Daily and Sunday issues.

Subscription Rates:

DAILY, \$8 a year, \$2 a quarter, 70 cents a month, 3 cents a copy. SUNDAY, \$2 a year, 50 cents a quarter, 5 cents a copy.

general newspaper.

WEEKLY, \$1 a year, 25 cents a quarter, 10 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.

Specimen copies of either Edition sent free on application. The Weekly Republican will be sent free one month to any one who wishes to try it. All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

GIFTS FOR YULE-TIDE.

A home-made banner to hang up in the sleeping-room is easily made. Procure a piece of heavy yellow satin ribbon, eleven inches long and five inches wide. On this ribbon print with the type-writer, commencing about one and one-half inches from the top, the following lines, just in order as they appear in this article: Sleep sweetly

In this quiet room,

Whoe'er thou art

No mournful

yesterdays Disturb thy peaceful heart, Nor let tomorrow

scare thy rest With dreams of col Thy Maker is thy changeless friend, His love surrounds thee still.

Forget thyself And all the world Put out each glaring light;

The stars are watching overhead, Sleep sweetly then, Good Night!

Fringe the bottom of ribbon to the space of a good inch. Hem down a piece at the top to run in a bit of whalebone. Sew narrow baby ribbon at each end and tie in a how to hang up by.

Charles Lamb says: "Presents endcar There is the never-to-be-despised,-be-

cause so thoroughly useful,-pincushion. Mattress cushions are serviceable. They vary in size, some being about six inches by four inches, or quite square; others considerably larger, averaging thirteen inches by nine inches. These pincushions are made of layers of flannel, the thicker the better. Twenty-two layers are usually necessary, cut carefully to one size, roughly tacked through to keep them together, and then put into the cover, which may be brocaded silk, satin or embroidered linen. Leave the sides open to put in the flannel. The two pieces forming the cover are stitched neatly to an inch or inch and a half wide ribbon

forming the sides. Three yards of flannel are required for the large-sized pincushion, and a yard and a half for the smaller one. They look exactly like small mattresses, and are tufted the same way. Three or four strands of filo floss threaded in a needle and passed right through from the under side and tied lightly to form little rosettes. This finishes the cushion. A unique gift is made as follows: A tube or cylinder of about twelve inches in length and four in diameter, has a soft silk bag

running through it so as to show at both top and bottom. A draw string is run in at the top, leaving a wide heading, and the bottom of the bag is gathered up as tightly as possible. It is hung by the ribbon draw string. The cylinder may be of pasteboard covered with plush, brocaded silk or satin, hand-painted or embroidered linen. These are nice for feather brushes or dusters. EVA M. NILES.

Consumption Infectious.

Of all communicable diseases, consumption (pulmonary tuberculosis) is the most dangerous. More people contract that disease than any other. The first essential for the restriction of consumption is the general recognition of the truth that consumption is the most dangerous communicable disease. It is lack of caution, because of ignorance of the great truth that consumption is spread from infected persons, that kills off the improperly housed and improperly fed poor. It is ignorance of that great truth that kills off the rich by tubercular disease, in spite of proper hous-

ing and proper food. precious knowledge by the common people, and action governed by that knowledge, that is reducing the mortality from conshall be gained by and shall govern the action of every coughing consumptive, who otherwise is a constant source of danger. Therefore the consumptive should be promptly put in possession of that knowlsumption should be reported, and every case reported should be promptly informed how to avoid reintection of the patient himself and spreading the disease.-Science News.

Concerning Coats.

"Now that the overcoat season is on again," said an up-town tailor in the course of a conversation on the care of clothes, one sees the ut er inability of the average man to properly wear and care for his garments. Jackets may be worn anyhow with out much detracting from their owner's appearance, but overcoats, like frock coats. require care in handling and wearing. Not one man in a thousand knows how to put on his coat correctly. Ignorance and carenot in use make the wearers of even the best coats 'look like thirty cents' beside the closed at night,' as if so doing were quite a how to wear and care for it.

Men curse their tailors when after a few days wear they find their coats out of people, and undoubtedly an upper-class shape at the shoulders and hanging badly. The art of the tailor has, of course, a great deal to do with the appearance of a coat. but on the customer himself much more

" Most men when they are being measured and fitted assume all sorts of unnatural postures. They forget that what they really want is a garment to fit their ordinary shape and not the forced figure which they present to the tailor.

Then, again, when the new coat comes home the owner tugs it on anyhow and wears it flapping open. Every new coat should be carefully moulded by the wearer should get his shoulders well into it, and, in order to arrive at that result, he should have assistance on at least the first six occasions on which he wears the garment. The coat should be carefully buttoned downward, not the reverse, as is so often

EXPOSURE

to the cold and wet is the first step to Pneumonia. Take a dose of PERRY DAVIS'

ainkiller

and the danger can be averted. It has no equal as a preventive and cure for Colds, Sore Throat, Quinsy and Rheumatism. Always keep it handy.

the case. For at least one hour on ot the first six days of use the coat should be kept buttoned. It will then have adjusted itself to the peculiarities of the figure."-New York Times.

A Banker Who Eats No Lunch. A recent article in a Philadelphia periodical discusses at length the personality of George W. Perkins, the partner of J. Pier-pont Morgan. Mr. Perkins, who is a comparatively young man-forty years of age-was selected for this exigent position by Pierpont Morgan for his great abilityphysical as well as mental ability. His

biographer says: "He is just under six feet, powerful, takes much out-door exercise, and eats a great deal of dinner. But he is not one of those madmen who, in the middle of the day, fill themselves with food which prevents their brains from acting and which the struggling brain prevents the stomach from digesting.

That an American business man should abstain from "filling himself with food" at midday, is, indeed, unusual. The belief that we all need three solid meals a day

Medical writers say that a well-known English physician took as his sole nutriment, during the last sixteen years of his life, three pints of milk daily. Yet on this diet he not only sustained life, but was able to perform all the duties of his arduous pro-

How suicidal this would seem to the average American business man! That gentleman rises in the morning; he eats either "mush and milk," or porridge of some kind concocted of the new breakfast cereals, with thick, clotted cream; he follows this with a couple of eggs, boiled or poached, with ham or bacon; if he is really hungry, he may, perhaps, take a couple of chops; he will follow with a large cup of coffee, and top off with some buckwheat cakes and maple syrup. He goes to his office and spends a busy forenoon; at one o'clock he goes to his club or his favorite restaurant, and takes a "light lunch"; it probably includes soup, a bit of fish, an entree, and perhaps a slice of the joint; he may take a vegetable or a salad, and perhaps some dessert-say a pudding or an ice. In the Eastern States, if he lives in the Great Pie Belt he finishes his lunch with pie. In the darker parts of the New England Pie Zone pie is eaten for breakfast.

With this mysterious mass of viands under his belt, the American business man goes back to his office and endeavors to labor But mental labor is difficult when so much digestive labor is thrown upon his organs. He returns to his home at nightfall with a partially digested luncheon, and there partakes of a heavy dinner. Dinner is the meal of the day. If he is a prosperous person, it will consist of at least soup, fish, entree, vegetables, joint and dessert. He may take a little red wine with his dinner, and if he and his wife have an anniversary or a birthday, he will add to it a little champagne. Then he retires to his couch and

has bad dreams. He wonders why. Pierpont Morgan's partner, who skips luncheon in the middle of the day, would doubtiess be looked upon with horror by most American business men. If the average business man confined his luncheon to a glass of milk and a biscuit, his partner would ask him if he was "not feeling well," while his wife, if she knew it, would grow seriously alarmed, and send for the doctor. So the American business man goes on eating three square meals a day, and digging his grave with his teeth.—Argonaut.

Death from Closed Windows.

Zola's recent death from asphyxiation, which would not have occurred had his window been open, moves the hospital to speak of the danger that is courted by all It is the slow but gradual gaining of that who sleep in tightly closed rooms. There is poisonous gas in every house, and although the products of respiration may not end the life as suddenly as it would be ended by the sumption. In order to be most useful to carbon monoxid from a charcoal fire, they the public, it is essential that this knowledge are none the less weakening to the vital forces. Says the writer:

"As in so much that Zola wrote, so in the manner of his death we have, concentrated upon one tragic page, what in ordinary circumstances is scattered over space and time. edge. Every case of well-developed con- In the case of the great novelist death came suddenly by the hand of a poisonous gas, while in other cases it has worked slowly by means of a destructive microbe, but in both alike it has been the lack of ventilation which enabled the agent to do its work. That consumption is caused by a bacillus; that this bacillus exists in the expectoration of those who suffer, even in slight degree, from the disease: that when dried up and fluffed out of a handkerchief in the form of light, impalpable dust it impregnates the air; that when this air is breathed and rebreathed by those who live in unventilated rooms it causes consumption; and that consumption is still the deadliest disease we have amongst us, are now truisms. Yet we go on shutting our windows as if these things were merely fairy tales. In the newslessness in disposing of the garment when paper accounts of M. Zola's death we are told that his windows 'naturally had to be man with a cheaper article, but who knows matter of course, as indeed it is in ninety nine houses out of a hundred. The English are always boasting that they are a cleanly Englishman does spend an inordinate amount of time in cleansing himself. As Punch has it, 'e's orful proud of 'is flesh, 'e is.' But the average Englishman with his woolen shirts, which are only washed in tepid water, his cloth clothes which are never washed at all, his carpets which retain the dust of years, his stuffy woolencovered furniture which lasts for gener ations, and with his beds which are hardly ever unpicked or stoved-is by no means the cleanly animal that he thinks himself. Still, even these things would not be so bad if John Bull would but insure a free current of air all through his living-rooms. But that into the shape of his every-day figure. He is just what Mrs. John Bull will by no means allow. Fresh air is 'smutty' and night air is 'unhealthy,' so the windows must be shut. What sort of night air could be more 'unhealthy' than the fogs which cover the river Thames, and what air could be harsher than that of Hampstead in midwinter? Yet all winter through there are sick people lying out on the verandas at St. Thomas's Hospital and the Mount Vernon Consumption Hospital, being brought round again to life by this 'unhealthy' air after being nearly killed--by inches, it is trueby the very thing that killed M. Zola all at once, namely, the lack of open windows.' Literary Digest.

Shopping in Japan. She is a dainty little plutocrat, an authority on clothes, with a capital "C," and she talked clothes all around the world as she sat surrounded by the spoils of a season's globe trotting.

"Why," she said, "they can make a dress in twenty-four hours in Japan, and cover it with embroidery into the bargain. I don't

know how they do it, but they do. "When you land at Yokohama you will find the corridors of the hotel lined with Chinamen, runners from the dressmaking houses. They give you their cards, come to your rooms to get your orders and give you fittings, and the next day they will send the dress home. Jack ordered a broadcloth suit, with a frock coat, and it fitted him better than any he ever had in his life. It

he ever paid \$80 for on Fifth avenue. "Now here you see this little ponged dress that they made for me. You see it li all embroidered in red and blue silk, and I never before had a skirt fit me like this, and it cost me \$8.

cost him \$15, and it was as good as any suit

"Then here's a white flannel, with sailor collar and cuffs embroidered in pale blue. They charged me \$15, and it is a regular Paris fit. Here's a white India linen. You see the skirt is composed of clusters of fine, vertical tucks, alternating with drawn work It took them four days to make that, and they charged me \$6. Here's a linen frock for a child, embroidered with a vine pattern in blue silk, that they made for \$3.

"They are Japanese who run the shops, but the workmen are all Chinese, and they are simply wonderful. They can take Paris or New York gown and reproduce it so that you can't believe your own eyes. They tell a story in Yokohama of the man in the early days of tourist travel who tore his trousers on board and had them mended He sent them to the tailor when he landed to have them duplicated, and they sent back the new ones with the darn neatly reproduced; every stitch just like the old But seriously, women have awful times with their clothes in a trip around the world. After three weeks on board every stitch of a silk gown will fall apart. There was one bride who reached there in despair. Every gown in her elegant Paris trouss was ruined. But she had them all exactly reproduced, so you couldn't tell the difference, and at one-seventh of the cost. Her \$200 gowns they duplicated for \$30. That's vhat living on rice does.

"It's just the same with materials," con tinued the experienced traveler. "Do you see this magnificent piece of cafe au lait brocaded satin, a yard wide? I got that for seventy-five cents a yard, and it would cost \$4 in this country. And just look at this,' and she flung out opulent lengths of cloth of gold, shimmering and beautiful. "This was ordered by Lady Curzon for the coronation," she said, "and then she didn't take it. I got it for \$1 a yard; it would cost \$15 or \$20 in this country. I'm going to have it made into a gown covered with Irish crochet. Now cast your eye upon this tablecloth.

The tablecloth was large enough for twenty-four covers. It had a hem of drawn work a third of a yard wide, and the rest of the surface, excepting the spaces left for candelabra, was covered with embroidery, which stood up half an inch or more There were twenty-four napkins, a yard square, with hems of solid embroidery.

"That tablecloth was ordered by some body and never taken," said she. "The original price was \$250, and I got it for \$75. The napkins I ordered, and had to pay \$25 apiece for them. The set is worth \$2000 in this country. And we expressed it from Honolulu for \$1.25."

"That's the way you get around the duties, is it?" said the interlocutor. "Oh, that's not the only way," said the little plutocrat, wisely "I've learned a number of ways, but I will say that the Japs, or

rather their Chinese workmen, are the cleverest people at the business I ever saw. Will you look at that?" It was a beautiful plaited skirt of pale blue silk poplin, apparently never worn.

"When the Chinaman brought that in," said she, reflectively, "I was scared. I glazing or meringue, etc. said, 'Oh, John, you've cut into my goods.' He wagged his pigtail. 'No, no,' said he, Chinaman no foolee.' And he wasn't."

Exercise for Weak Hearts.

It is not many years ago that the belief prevailed that a sufferer from heart disease was in constant peril whenever he moved and that the nearer he approached absolute rest the better it was for his heart. This is still true in respect to certain forms of heart disease-those due to actual disease or degeneration of the heart muscle; but when the disease is in the valves, as it is in the majority of cases, the modern teaching is that properly regulated exercise is beneficial. This is founded on the commonsense view that the heart is like other muscles in that it can be strengthened by

exercise to meet increased calls upon it. When the valves of a pump get out of force to move a order it requires greater given quantity of water; if this force can be applied it will make up for the defect in the valves. The same principle holds good in the case of the diseased heart; the valvular defect must be made good - "compensation" is the medical term for this process

by increased strength in the heart muscle. The heart must be able not only to meet the ordinary, every-day extra strain-this stronger than necessary, just as it is in health, to meet some extra strain caused by illness, a sudden nervous shock, or some absolutely necessary exertion. It is evident, therefore, that a diseased heart must, to assure the safety of the patient, be strengthened beyond the requirements of a

quiet life. This is accomplished in various ways, but none is better for the purpose than hill-climbing or stair-climbing, the former for pleasant days, the latter for bad weather. The exercise should, of course, be taken under the direction of a physician, for it can easily be overdone, in which case one of the bad conditions against which it is the object of the exercise to provide will be artificially produced, and the heart will be overtaxed before it is strong enough to with-

stand the extra strain. The patient should keep constantly in mind the fact that he is not in training to become an athlete or a candidate for membership in the Alpine Club, but is working only to make his heart a trifle stronger than is necessary for its daily needs, so that it may have a small reserve of force to draw upon to meet any sudden and unexpected draft.-Youth's Companion.

Domestic Hints.

WELSH RABBIT. Put into a small saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-quarter pound of grated cheese, of Dutter, one-quarter pound of grated cheese, one saltspoonful of sait, one of mustard, one-quarter saltspoonful of black and white pepper, a dash of red pepper and the raw yolk of an egg beaten with half a cup of sweet milk. Stir together over the fire till of a homogeneous cus-tard-like consistency and serve on hot toast. This is enough for three persons. If the rabbit is made in a chaing-dish at the table, have a little

The especial advantage of this recipe lies in the fact that it can be made a week in advance if desired and will keep without loss of flavor. Upon hardening it forms like gelatine or stiff jelly, in which form it is convenient to keep in the ice box.

Take one cup of grated cheese, one cup of flour, one pinch of cayenne pepper, one saltspoonful of salt, one-half cup of butter, rubbed in as for pastry. Roll very thin and cut into slender oblongs. The lines should be as straight and sharp as possible. Lay in a baking man and hake in a as possible. Lay in a baking pan and bake in a quick oven till slightly brown. Use care in bakng, as cheese straws are unsightly if too brown. CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.

Put a pint and a half of rich milk into a double bean split and cut in small pieces, let it come to a boil, and stir in two ounces of fine, sweet choco-late grated and a lump of butter the size of a ut. Let it boil for a few moments, remove from the fire and beat very light four eggs, strain the chocolate gradually over them, stirring all the time, add a little salt, and sugar if necessary. Rin-e a plain mould in cold water, pour the cus-tard into it, set the mould into a pan of hot water and bake twenty-five minutes. Test with a knife Too long cooking makes the custard watery. It must be served ice cold and may be prepared the day before. Serve with cream or

MACAROONS (A BAVARIAN RECIPE.) Blanch and chop fine half a pound of almonds. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, add half a pound of sugar and then the nuts. Drop from a small spoon on paraffine paper on a bak-ing sheet and bake a delicate brown in a cool SCALLOPED OYSTERS AND MACARONI.

Drain about twenty-five oysters, put a layer of oiled macaroni, cut in small pieces into a baking-dish, then a layer of oysters a seasoning of salt and pepper, continue so doing until the dish is full; cover the top with breadcrumbs and bits butter and bake one-half an hour. OYSTER STEW.

Mix half a pint of milk with a teaspoonful of corn flour, boil until it thickens, stirring constantly. To this add half an ounce of butter and season to taste. Then throw in six or eight ovsters and stew gently for twenty minutes. n a hot dish with some small pieces of bread that have been soaked in lemon juice and pasted, surrounding the oysters.

Hints to Housekeepers.

It is a good plan to drop a lump or two of gum in the nest of a sitting hen, as it has a endency to Keep away lice.

Too frequent wearing of rubbers and rubber overshoes is a fruitful source of tender feet and soft corns. Stout shoes with heavy soles are the

See that the playthings that the baby has are too large to be crammed into its mouth, and so avoid not only the danger of disease, but a tendency to disfigure the mouth.

Half a teaspoonful of boracic acid in two-thirds f a glass of water (if warm it will dissolve better) will relieve many cases of sore eyes in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Apply freely, using a fresh piece of clean, soft cloth with each

Americans are so used to eating hot bread for breakfast that they seem almost to have dis-proved the theory of the indigestibility of rolls and baking-powder biscuits. Still it is better to vary them with toast once or twice a week at least. A half-loaf of long French bread placed into the oven long enough to get quite hot and crisp, makes a good breakfast bread. The load should be wrapped in a napkin and broken, not cut, at the table. Muffins split and toasted are good. Boston brown bread, sliced and toasted, is liked by many children.

Take very good care of Edam and pineapple cheese shells. They are excellent for cooking macaroni in. Boil the macaroni, mix with a ream sauce, and place it in the shell. Put the shellon a piece of oiled or buttered paper bake in the oven for fifteen minutes. cheese may be sprinkled over the top if desired. With care a shell may be used several times.

When eggs are expensive it is well to remem ber that it is not necessary to boil a whole egg to get a yolk for garnishing. Separate white and yolk without breaking the latter, and poach it hard in salted water. The white is saved for

By eating fast, the stom ach, like a bottle being filled through a funnel, is full and overflowing and it suddenly collapsed, rolled on the floor in shining azure lengths, seemingly fresh from the counter.—New York Tribune.

Treason is, the food is swallowed before time has been allowed to divide it in sufficiently small been allowed to divide it in sufficiently small pleces with the teeth; for, like ice in a tumbler of water, the smaller the bits are the sooner are they dissolved. It has been seen with the maker eye that if soud food is cut up in pieces small as half a pea it digests almost as soon, without being chewed at all, as if it had been well masticated. The best plan, therefore, is for all per sons to thus comminute their food, for even if well chewed the comminution is no injury, while it is of very great importance in case forgetfulness, or bad teeth. Cheerful conversaion prevents rapid eating.

Fashion Motes.

.º. Gray squirrel has again come into favor, and is used for wraps, linings, edgings, cape collars and nuffs. A novel sight is that of squirrel fur muffs and boas combined with ermine, otter or

black marten. . Some of the youthful costumes for early winter are made of golden or sable brown or Russian blue cloth, with strappings of the cloth piped with Scotch plaid by way of trimming. Very often there is a shirt waist or bloose vest of the tartan, with a matching hning in the walking

... The new shade of pink called La France rose is almost as pink as a carnation blossom. It is at its best in the brocades and satins for evening toilettes, the sheer wools for ho gowns, and velvets and pannes for various effective dress accessories and choice millinery.

. Many of the skirt and coat costumes it does automatically, as it were, by the unaided efforts of nature—but it must be stronger than necessary, just as it is in white dots are woven. If orange or brilliant red spots are desired, velvet in good qualities so patterned is not hard to find. Indeed, the appearance of fabrics of many different kinds, th ter display of silk, gauze and velvet ribbons, piumage, millinery accessories, bows, petticoats, blouses, vest fronts, revers, etc., spots and dots are to be used for months to come.

• The newest of the fashionable sealskin coats are in Louis XV. style. Other fashionable models are in open-fronted Russian-blouse de-signs, with high collar and rather wide revers of some contrasting fur, with fullness beited in at the waist and with peplum finish below it. The sealskin box coats are very becoming to a young

woman of slender figure.

•• Silver-pointed fox fur, which is liberally with long white hairs, is one of the number of comparatively mexpensive furs, which are used this season for trimming costumes of zibeline, camel's hair, boucle cloth and similar shaggy fabrics so much the vogue. The pelts used for the broad, flat neck scarfs and

irectoire muffs.

••• French flannel blouses or shirt waists with directoire mi de walking skirts of cloth or zibeline are just now almost universally worn. These waists are the most practical garments that a woman can select to tide her over the late fall. Never before were shirt-waist flannels so tempting quality or coloring, but among ready-made styles quality or coloring, but among ready-made syles there is a tendency towards elaboration that spoils the proper effect of the simple fianne-waist. Stitching, faggoting, strappings and but-tons are all desirable and appropriate as trimtons are all desirable and appropriate as trim-mings, but lace appliques, showy Oriental em broideries, military effects, dangling cords and silk and metal tags and pendeloques do not. • Black and white relieved by touches of pale

blue is one of the season's popular combinations in har dsome tailor gowns. Rough black novelty wool with a shaggy white dot or lance-like figure, made up with a mere suggestion of ciel-blue cloth and gold and black braid, makes a stylish and becoming street dress. A French gown of smooth-finish black and white wool has rather broad revers on the blouse bodice made of blue

" contract to the contract

black, gold and a touch et ecru. A broad applied band of the blue cloth runs down the front of the bodice, giving a waistcoat effect, and is finished with black sittching and two rows of gold buttons. The blue-sittched plastron and collar have an edge of black velvet and gold, and the shaped girdle is of black velvet alone.

•• In the list of opera, ball and other evening wraps, are long garments of cream-white officers' cloth, with a velvet surface, trimmed with bands of Siberian squirrel and elaborate appliques of filigree gold and silver embroideries. They are lined with gold-and-gray-shot taffeta, and the open flowing sleeves and cape collar are decorated. These squirrel-trimmed wraps in different open nowing sleeves and cape collar are dec-orated. These squirrel-trimmed wraps in differ-ent colored cloths also come in open-sleeve. Monte Carlo and Empire shapes. Indian em-broideries are also used to trim other sorties de bal, made of costly brocades, moires and richly patterned matellasse stuffs. They have large collars and revers of aspid or other for and plain patterned materiasse sturs. They have large collars and revers of sable or otter fur and plain satin linings. Long straight cloaks failing from elaborately decorated yokes are made of black or dove-gray satin, duchess or velvet, lined with ed silk. These wraps are very similar in style to the Killarney dust cloaks worn last summer in Paris and London.

•• When velvets are in vogue, corduroys, vel reteens and fancy velours are also certain to be opular, and in the corded and figured varieties this year there is an unusual range of colors and weaves to choose from. Among the handsome owns displayed at a city importing house was a nodel of leaf-brown, slik-finished velours. The skirt was trimmed with a narrow band of otter fur, and the Eton blouse had double fronts, each fur, and the Eton blouse had double from a, each bordered with a band of the fur and opening over a vest of orange-colored cloth, with a striped yoke of brown and gold biald. All the fabrics used were the best of their kind. The plain ribbed conductors the striped your properties of their kind. roys are not handsome enough for stylish gowns.
For walking, golf and skating costumes for the
winter it is a comfortable and excellent material,
and it now comes in much softer weaves than were formerly manufactured. The dark gre and sable brown are the somest among these fabrics. .*. Notwithstanding the array of coats, jackets

cloaks, pelerines, and long wraps of every de-scription, blouses and blouse effects innumerable scription, blouses and blouse effects innumerable continue to appear, but the droop grows less and less excessive on the fronts, which even for winter wear often open all the way down to the belt, with smart standing collar and large revers of squirrel, chinchil a, mink, or other fur, and vest and stock of Persian brocade, moire, Plaided setting of other right effective paterial (Etcn.) satin or other rich effective naterial. Eton, Figaro and Russian jackets all reappear, number of modified Louis styles, with fancy waistcoat effects, and skirts more or less long. There seems, strange to say, no dim There seems, strange to say, no district whatever in the popularity of these winter styles.

• Pure white toilettes will be as fashionable during the winter as they have been during the summer and autumn, and are being made in cloth as often as in silk, satin, transparent fabrics, pannes and moires, for both house and evening wear. The white cloth tailor costume, with white slik or satin blouse in con with either dark or ermine furs as a finish, will be a favorite with women to whom expense and durability are of no concern. White cloth Monte Carlo coats will be worn over gowns of lace, silk, ight woel or satin, and white cloth Rus blouses with trimmings of Siberian squirrel or ermine are among the stylish winter wraps for

me of the costly fur garments of the seaon have a flowing undersleeve of handsome lace falling with the fur sleeve over a puffed under-sleeve of all-over silk embroidery or gold net, gathered into a fur wristband. Another mode of trimming fur is a band of white panne, embroid-ered with Oriental colored silks and gold threads and the collar and cuffs of the bishop sleeve. . The long, loose coats of three-quarter length have proved the popular shapes in outside gar-ments for both day and evening wear, and they are seen in silk, satin, cloth and velvet, as well as

in lace. Black satin coats are popular with fur or lace-trimmed collars, but those who desire a serviceable and comparatively inexpensive wrap, three-quarter coat of black, smooth-faced cloth is a very good purchase. Finished with rows of stitching and a velvet collar, and lined with white satin, with a black cloth tailor skirt and white satin blouse en suite, the costume is both useful and good looking. . Bisque, ivory and pale ecru guipure laces

applique effects, with stock collar and girdle of some rich-hued velvet, are still used by dressmakers and tailors as a decoration for handsome gowns of cloth or wools of somewhat lighter weaves. The addition of a lace or chiffon vest

and gowns. The new sequined and appliqued nets are especially effective made up in this fashion, but a very important thing to consider is the figure of the woman who chooses this particular style of dress. She must be tall and slender, or her gown will prove a failure.

. A stliysh and refined costume shown by an up-town tailor as a winter model is made of a beautiful shade of blue in light-weight broadcloth. The price is higher than that of zibeline or camel's hair, but the broadcloth is very wide, and therefore requires less for the suit and this special shade of blue cannot be found among any of the great variety of lower-priced wools. The seven-gored skirt has silk stitching on either side of each pressed seam, and at the hem are eleven rows of the same stitching reaching up one-third of the length of the skirt. Another handsome model in blue broadcloth has a three-quarter Louis coat, with fur revers turning back over a waistcoat of very fine ecru cloth braided in blue soutache. The close parts of the sleeves are made of the same light cloth, covered with braiding, and the skirt parts on the left side, showing a narrow panel to match.

. Aside from the full-dress toilettes o net, chiffon and lace, some of the most beautiful gowns imported are made of lustrous crepe de chine, lined with soft, light Liberty satin, to accentuate the clinging effect. Laces of the most beautiful kinds are inset in various artistic ways, and fine gold lace is similarly treated on gowns of white lace, chiffon, or black and white net. A nine-inch band of point de Venise forms the hem of one crepe de chine skirt, appliqued at the upper edge and falling over a simulated under-skirt of accordion plaiting put on to give the desired fluff and expanse around the feet. Lace and embroidery predominate among the trimmings on evening dresses to a great extent, and many of the new laces are delicately embroide ed the new laces are delicately embroide et with gold threads. The black sequined gowns for ful-dress are still in sight, but they are varied by gen-erous applications of cream or black lace, which lightens and relieves the former dense glitter and adds much to the elegance as well as the becom

. A stylish French walking coat of castor red Kersey has rather high-rounded revers of dark mink from below the chest in front to the Starting from these revers on the upper part are very wide bands of brown velvet drawn through castor kid buckles. The bands are car-ried under the revers to a little below the waisi line, where they are drawn through similar buckles of smaller size. A high rounding collar and wide flaring cuffs of the mink fur finish the garment at the neck and sleeves.—New York

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget. In every seed to breathe the flower

In every drop of dew To reverence a cloistered star Within the distant blue; To wait the promise of the bow, Despite the cloud between, Is Faith—the fervid evidence

Of loveliness unseen.' -Rev. John B. Tabb. A breath of the glory of summer Sweeps over my soul today, Though the winds are searching and tireless

And November's skies are gray. Yet, beyond all the mists and the shadows. The fragrance and beauty arise,

Our Lady Readers will Recognize This Picture



A Fac-Simile of the One Printed on the

Dobbins' Electric Soa

The soap their mothers used to deligh praising. Dobbins' Electric is the same article it was when it was first made and up to it cents a bar. If your clothes do last as long and look as will east set ong and look as will east set using son the cheap trash, loaded with rosm or adulterants, that is sold as soap. Dobbin pure, and made of borax and the finest it whitens the clothes, and preserves if it is the greatest disinfectant in the we sold by all grocers.

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO. Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia. **************

And I tread, as by magic as d music, In the pathways of Paradise.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for: vidence of things unseen .- St. Paul.

As the telescope reveals to us innumerable tars unseen by the eye; as the spectroscon multiplies, indefinitely, the vast myriads worlds revealed by the telescope,—so Faith looking into the far future, discerns great spiritual realities,—as real and even infinitely more significant than the solar systems of the universe-which the ordinar nsciousness does not grasp. Faith invests the spiritual perception with that greater potency and intensity with which the scope and the spectroscope invest the ordinary sight. Nor do these inventions reveal anything that does not exist. They disclose great realities, not illusions. They simply enable the eye to gain a larger recognition of the manner in which infinite space is peopled. The telescope does not contribute to gratifying the fancy with illusions, but it opens the gaze to discerning the glorious and marvelous creations of God.

Faith is to the soul what the telescope and the spectroscope are to the human eye It is the revealer of realities. Faith does not open to us a mere world of illusion " where nothing is but what is not"; it is not a magic mirror reflecting, by some necromancy, shadows and apparitions that exist only by fanciful and ingenious combination of artificial mechanism. Instead, it is the extension and the vivifying of sight in order that it may penetrate into the divine universe and recognize the marvelous realities that God has created. Faith is vision; faith is power; faith is effectiveness of energy. Without it, man's life would be as that of a mole living in the ground. Faith is the revealer as well as the inspirer. It imparts to life renewed power of achievement because it shows the grander world of realities to which the human life may press on: to which it may attain and amid which it may dwell. Realizing its office one comes into

a deep realization of the profound truth involved in the words: "For he endured as seeing that which is invisible." With the glory, the beauty, of the invisible revealed to the perception, one can endure-endureven cheerfully-the privation, the limitaand undersleeves draped over silk is also a feature of the decoration, and this season some present. He may make each day a seedpresent. He may make each day a seed time; he may regard the days as the appointed period which is not the harvest, but the sowing, and he may remember that they able, braid or rows of silk milliner's folds are who sow in tears may reap in joy, if, inhis days with generous devotion to ideal ... This season there have appeared not a few aims, and the results are inevitable and assured. One does not gather figs of thistles but if he sows to love and heauty and har mony and exaltation,-of such shall he reap. He may sow, in tears, to exaltation and noble work, but none the less shall he reap in gladness.

Faith is, however, not only the telescope and the spectroscope of the spiritual percep. tion, but it is far more than merely the ingenious device that reveals infinite realities beyond ordinary sight. It is not only the revealer, but the creator. It discloses, but what is more, it vitalizes and creates the very realities which it reveals. For what does St. Paul tell us? "Faith is the substance of things hoped for," as well as "the evidence of things unseen." What is so real as a "substance" and as that which is sub stantial? And faith is the very essence of the substantial. It is the most real quality. and the most intense potency, of the divine

universe. In another connection St. Paul asks the searching question: "Have you faith: leave it to yourselves before God." Do not these words suggest the completeness of the conditions under which Faith works out its results? the conditions under which it creates that which it longs for and prays for with all the resistless energy of the spirit ual life? " Have faith to yourselves before God." For without Him ye can do nothing Faith that commits itself utterly to God, for His direction and leading, has the irresisti ble potency whose energy is creative, whose sweep is irresistible, and which is, indeed its own unfaltering evidence of the great reality in the things unseen. The Brunswick, Boston.

CHEEKS LIKE ROSES

Complexions Like Pearls Without the Use of **Powders or Cosmetics**



THIS is an age of wonderful inventions and discoveries, and among these wonderful discoveries can be classed Mme. A Kuppert's Word Kenowned "Face Bleach." This great remedy purifies, beautifies, preserves and restores the complexion. It removes pinnies, freekles, blackheads, wrinkles, sallowness, moddiness, brown spots, oiliness, kin diseases, etc., leaving the skin clear, smooth and spotless like alabaster. It brings back the natural glow to the checks and imparts the freshness and beauty of youth to the complexion. It is prescribed by the highest medical author

MADAME A. RUPPERT, SPECIALIST 6 E. 14th Street, New York City.

tend and Indigest often ha ness of 1 the Stom Disgust Suffocat ure. Diz

DIS

Feeling

stuffines

Yellowi of Heat will fre disorde

Be su

Eali

icture.

Soap delight in

-L. W ped for; the

numerable ectroscope nyriads of -so Faith erns great even infisolar sysordinary th invests at greater the tele the ordins reveal

ecognition space is contribute ons, but it glorious telescope ıman eye. h does not n " where is not a ne necrothat exist

combinatead, it is sight in ne divine lous realth is viseffectiveman's le living realer as s to life ecause it. dities to s on; to h it may mes into

e limitanmediate a seedthe apvest, but hat they y, if, inone filt to ideal ble and thistles: nd harshall he altation shall he elescope percep_ rely the

ses, but ates the or what the subas "the s so real i is subsence of quality, e divine sks the faith? Do not s of the out its rays for spiritbefore othing.

ris of CS erful

iod, for resistiindeed. e great

ES

NG CO., phia. eeeeee

y disclose ey simply

nd truth dured as Vith the revealed -endure

realities only the

grief awhife. But a little light from shadowed skies makes all the prospect smile! An' we sing along the way,

of the light that gives the promise of the Everlasting day? —Atlants Constitution. If I were you, I don't know es I shouldn't send him there."

DISCOMFORT

AFTER MEALS.

stuffiness, and finding the food both to dis-tend and painfully hang like a heavy weight

at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of

Indigestion. With these the sufferers will

often have Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of

he Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache,

Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heat, Choking or

suffocating Sensations when in a lying post-

are, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain

n the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in

he Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes

Radway's Pills

disorders. Purely vegetable.
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all drug-

gists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

poetry.

THE TEACHER WHO NEVER GROWS OLD.

Came, then, one who, with great learning,

will free the system of all the

Be sure to get "Radway's."

Came to me a learned preacher,

With his sayings wise and true,

And I thought an ageless teacher, But he died before I knew.

Came to me the sweetest singer

I had ever heard since birth,

But he sank into the earth.

And I said, " He'll sing forever,"

Told about the splendid stars, And who satisfied my longing

Came once more another mortal

But he soared unto the portal

I will give a bag of gold

Till he burst-these earthly bars.

Where they last not for a day.

Then I said with strong endeavour.

For a teacher who will never In the wide, wide world grow old.

Then they told me of a teacher.

Nature is her wondrous name, And she is an endless preacher,

Now and always just the same.

That is known who grows not old.

THE BIG DOG UNDER THE

WAGON.

"Come, wife," said good old Farmer Gray,
"Put on your things, 'tis market day—
And we'll be off to the nearest town,

There and back ere the sun goes down

And soon made up his doggish mind To follow under the wagon.

Away they went at a good round pace,

And joy came into the farmer's face;
"Poor Spot," said he, "did want to come,
But I'm awful glad he's left at home;

He'll guard the barn, and guard the cot, And keep the cattle out of the lot."

' I'm not so sure of that," thought Spot,

The big dog under the wagon

Then started homeward after dark,

The moon was up, but he didn't see

The big dog under the wagon.

But quickly caught the thief behind;

And tore his coat and tore his shirt,

The robber uttered not a sor

Then held him fast on the miry ground:

And tumbled him into the wagon

The farmer's money, the farmer's wife;

So Spot, he saved the farmer's life,

And now the hero, grand and gay,

Among his friends, among his foes,

And everywhere his master goes,

The big dog under the wagon.

VISIONS OF THANKSGIVING.

Now doth the turkey see in dreams

· That makes his heart go pit-a-pat

And turns his feathers gray.

The smell of celery gives him pain,

And though his eyes are wet

-New Orleans Picayune.

A silver collar he wears today;

The visions of a day

With tears of coming sorre Tries bravely to forget.

A little cranberry is to him

Into his uture state.

To miss the sight of it;

He almost has a fit.

To be inside of them.

Or die the other way

The crimson badge of fate

That he must wear when he is called

An oyster makes him shut his eyes

He thinks about the people who

Will sound his requiem, And wonders how it's going to feel

Ah, guileless dreamer, you are up

inst Thankagiving Day;

You've got to starve yourself to death

The bold highwayman wins "hands up"!
"Hands down," the gambler gay,
And though he follows both pursuits,

And what last year would have seemed dear

This winter will seem cheap.

—Washington Star.

A LITTLE SUNSHINE.

Fer jest a little sunshine we give a world of

It makes a ripple of delight on Jordan's stormy

Just a little sunshine! . . . We've been with

"Hands joined" is Cupid's way.

.The price of coal will take a turn

An' we dream not of the night,

For the fields are green arou ised land in sight!

And downward start to creep;

illiam J. Lampton, in New York Sun.

-N. Y. Herald.

und us, an' the prom-

And when he sees an axe, Great Scott!

Home through the lonely forest. Hark! A robber springs from behind a tree—

' Your money or else your life," says he

Spot ne'er barked and Spot ne'er whined,

He dragged him down in the mire and dirt,

While his hands and feet the farmer bound,

The farmer all his produce sold,

And got his pay in yellow gold

Spot? No, we'll leave old Spot behind."

But Spot he barked, and Spot he whined,

Nature is the youngest preacher

For she is the only teacher

Ealing W., London.

Thooza's Courting.

John, the gardener, returned from dinner and as he passed the back door of the Copper Beeches he saw Thooza deep in firtation with the milkman. He observed the two look at him. He heard the milkman sniggering and Thooza giggling. He inferred that he himself was the subject of their laughter. But this affected him very little. He went quietly on without appearing to notice.

ing to notice.
"Let her make game of me," he soliloquized "Let her make game of me," he soliloquized.

"Really it don't matter a button. Bunny makes game of the stoat at the first going off. The beginning ain't nothink. It's the end as counts. In fact, I likes to see her carrying on with all them young fools, with one as much as with another. There's safety in numbers, after all. Of course, if she was to make a pertik'air favorite of any one of 'em it might mean danger. But she any one of 'em it might mean danger. But she don't. She fiirts with the whole lot indiscriminate. And in the meanwhile I looks quietly on and bides my time."

Consoling himself with this sound philosophy, John, the gardener, pursued the even tenor of his way, secure and confident in his ultimate capacity to run giddy Thooza to earth. But suddenly there arose in the situation a new development that changed the whole aspect of affairs. The development took a concrete and personal shape—the shape of young Bonham, the gas collector's new clerk. He called one day for the lector's new cierk. He called one day for the gas company's account. He saw Thooza. He liked the look of her, as most men did. Thooza, on her side, liked the look of him, as most girls did. He was altogether, you see, a cut above the the postman and the tradesmen's men—better dressed, better mannered, better educated. His conversation was most engaging, his whole demeanor supremely genteel. In almost less time than it takes to write it, pretty Thooza lost her heart to this smart young clerk, and the two started walking out the very next Sunday.

Now it so happened that John, the garde ner

Now it so happened that John, the garde ner, met them in the course of their first perambulation. Thooza was in her best, including a florid new toque. She proceeded arm in arm with young Bonham, who, in frock coat, top hat and lavender kid gloves, presented a most distinguished appearance. He held his face inclining downward toward Thooza's. She held her face inclining the state of the state inclining upwards towards his. John could not fail to note her expression. It was one of wrapt and amorous admiration. A troubled frown creased the usually stolid brow of John, the gardener. His soul within him was deeply per-

"Who's that common looking fellow as stared at us so hard?" inquired young Bonham when John had passed them.
"Oh, that's the gardener at our place! Impu-

dent old fool he is, too. Do you know, he acshally had the lip to ask me if I'd marry him."
And Thooza laughed with scornful amusement "Did he really, now? What cheek! I hope you gave him an answer that made him sit up, Thooza."

" I just told him as I wasn't allowed by law to "I just told him as I wasn't allowed by law to marry my grandfather," tittered Thooza. "That was one in the eye for him, anyway. And what did he say to it?"
"He didn't say nothink. He've hardly a-spoke

to me since. And I don't think he will in a 'If he do repeat any of that impudent nonsense you must let me know, Thooza, and I'll soon put him to rights," answered young Bon-ham, flercely. "Liftin' up his vulgar eyes to you!

I never hear such a thing!"

At this Thooza squeezed young Bonnam's arm. Young Bonnam kissed Thooza. Thooza returned the compliment to young Bonnam.

From thenceforth many masculine noses were out of joint. In vain did the milkman rattle his cans obtrusively and sing out "Co-o-ow"! in his most penetrating falsetto. Thooza, who before had always come running out of her pantry at the sound, now turned a deaf ear and left him to the exclusive attentions of cook. In vain did the dustman of a Wednesday morning bang and thump the sanitary dust bin until the sound of his vigorous shovel could be heard half-way down the street. Thooza responded no longer to the familiar signal. In vain did the butcher's man linger at the back door, feigning to be engrossed in cook's gossip, but really hoping for a sight of Thooza, who hitherto had generally managed to thousa, who makes to make generally managed to be around at the hour of his morning call. These things had been, but they were no longer. Tradesmen's men were of the proletariate prole-

tarian. And Thooza, being now engaged to a frock-coated "clurk," could, of course, no longer associate with such vulgar creatures. When the engagement had lasted for about two months young Bonham was offered a considerably more lucrative berth in the north of England —in Sheffield, to be explicit—which he at once accepted He departed thither, promising to take and furnish a nice little house for Thooza's recep-tion and then to run back to Streatham and marry her as soon as ever the arrangements were completed. So much Thooza confided to cook—which was equivalent to confiding it to the whole neighborhood. But she did not confide certain other matters to her, at least, not at the time. It was only after several weeks had elapsed that the parlormaid put her fellow had noticed that she was looking every day more worried and anxious, and the climax was reached one morning at breakfast, when a letter came to Thooga through the returning letter

She suddenly covered her face with ber hands and burst out crying.
"Why, what's up, Thooza?" cried cook, one-third sympathetic and two-thirds inquisitive.
"The wretch—the traitor—the thief!" sobbed

'My dear, whatever have he been and done exclaimed cook. "That wicked swindler of a 'Enery-he've

"Of what, Thooza?" interrupted cook, turning pale with excitement. Of-of-all my savings-sixty-five poundsand my di'mond ring, what the postman give me, and my pearl bangle, and—oh! oh! Don't I wish I had the villain here?" cried Thooza, clenching

her fists with sudden passion Well, I never! This is bad for you, my dear," said cook, throwing up her fat hands. "I was always afraid it might come to this," added Jane, the plain and elderly housemaid. with something of exultation in her sour face But how could you 'a been such a silly, Thooza,

"I lend him the money to help buy furniture with," wept poor Thooza, " and the ring, as he might have the proper size for choosing my wedding ring; and the bangle—well, I let him have emeralds, him having a-said as pearls was too cheap and common for the likes of me, and he wish to make me a present of something classier.

And I believe him—yes! I was fool enough to
believe him. But he ain't a-written me one line since he went, and the letters that I wrote him at the address he give me at Sheffield, has all come back through the postoffice, and—and liwish I'd never been born," said the unhappy gir

peside herself with misery and indignation Thooza, unable to bear more, rushed from the citchen to cry out her pretty eyes in the solitude of her bedroom. What cook knew (as I have already suggested the whole neighborhood knew very soon also. John, the gardener, had heard the whole story by ten o'clock. It was only natural, of course under the circumstances-that he should be the

reverse of sorry at this complete exposure of his successful rival. But, on the other hand, he did feel great sympathy for Thooza in her trouble, and he expressed it in the most magnanimous way.
"Poor thing," he said. "It's a crool shame—the way she've been used—that it is."

"It only shows how careful we girls has to be in our dealings with you men," replied the forty-eight-year-old cook, with a coquettish dance at John, the gardener.

John did not pursue the conversation. H turned away and proceeded to his work, scratch his head thoughtfully. Later on, when oza came out of the French window of the

dining-room [after luncheon to shake the table cloth, John, whether by accident or design, was weeding a flower-bed in close proximity thereto and he looked up and spoke to her. "Sorry to hear of the way that chap's a-serve yer, Thooza,",he said, with quiet sympathy. "He deserve to go to prison for what he've done, and

Miscellaneous.

"I would, if I could catch him," answered Thooza, with pardonable vindictiveness.

"I he police could do that, I dare say, if you was to arst 'em. Only there's one thing agin such a course," he said, after a moment's consideration. "You mightn't like it all being made public and getting into the papers, might yer? In fact, it certainly wouldn't be fit for a nice, respectable gurl like you, Thooza, to have to go into a police court, and p'rhaps have all yer love letters read, and unkind people a-larfin—"

"No, no! It's bad enough as it is, I simply couldn't stand that! "Interposed Thooza, hastily.
"And I wouldn't like to see yer bein' made a public objeck," answered John. "All the same, it do seem a bit rof as that scoundrel should get clear away with your money and your jools. And I

clear away with your money and your jools. And I was a-thinkin', Thooza, I was a-thinkin', "he repeated slowly. "as why shouldn't some friends of yours—myself, for instance—just hunt out this young villain for yer and make him give up all as he've pinched?"

whe've pinched?"

"Oh! would you—would you, really, John?"
cried Thooza, with sudden eagerness.

"I would," he answered, decidedly.

"But how will you find time to follow him all the way to Sheffield?" she inquired, doubtfully.

"Sheffield!" grunted John, the gardener, in a contemptuous tone. "He ain't at Sheffield, not he! If he told you as he was going there you may bet as it's the very last place he've a-gone to. 'Howsomever, I'll ferret out my lord, by hook or by crook, wherever he is. You leave the job implicit to me, Thooza, and wot's in the power of man to effeck shall be done."

"Thank you, John! You're very kind. But I doubt if you'll succeed," replied the parlormaid. shaking her head despondently.

"We'll see," replied John, the gardener, laconically.

cally.

Two days later he was able to report as fol-"I've a-found out from the woman where he used to lodge, as he've given orders for his letters to be address to the Charing Cross Postoffice. So I'm a-goin' to arst the Governor for a week's holiday, Thooza,—which I ain't had one this ten year,—and I'm a-goin' to take up my stand out-side that there postoffice and wait until my lord call for his letters. Then I'll nobble him. Wot's

more, I won't let him out of my sight until he've give everything up!"
"Oh, John! How clever you are, and how good," said Thooza, gratefully. "I'm sure I can never thank you enough for—" "It'll be time enough to thank me when you've got back your shiners and your jools," inter-posed John. "Not as I wants to be thanked, in any case. I'm not a-doin' of this 'ere job for that; 'ut simply cos I carn't sit quiet and see a nice gurl like you impose upon so crool and hearless. I was always one to stand up for the defenceless. It's my natur', Thooza. I carn't

help it." help it."

The same evening John, the gardener, went to his master and asked for a week's holiday, which was readily granted him. This was on a Wednesday. Thooza saw no more of him until the following Sunday, on the evening of which day he came and knocked at the back door of the Copper Beeches. The parlormaid herself came and onend it.

and opened it. "Oh! It's you, John," she exclaimed, with eager satisfaction. "And how have you got on? Did you find the wicked wretch? And did you but come in. I'm alone this evening. Cook and Jane has gone to church."

John was quite aware of this, having watched Cook and Jane out. But he didn't say so. He followed Thooza in silence into the servants' hall.
"Now, tell me all about it, John," cried the girl eagerly. "Did you catch him?" "Yes, I catch him," replied John, calmly.
"Wot's more, by threatenin' him resolute with

the p'leece I make him disgorge. Here y'are, Thooza." (Hê put a pâcket into her hands.) 'There's your money and your jools. Better examine'em, hadn't yer, and see as they're all With a cry of joy Thooza took the packet and

with a cry of joy I nooza took the packet and inspected its contents.

"Yes, yes!" she exclaimed delightedly.

"Everythink's quite right, bank notes and all Oh, John! How clever and capable you done it. You're somethink like a man."

"Don't mention it," replied John, with befitting modesty. "I'd do more nor that for you any day. Good night, Thooza!"

And he turned to depart. "Half a mo," she cried. "Don't be in such a hurry. I say, John." Well? "Do you remember once telling me as I was a giddy girl and wanted balancing?"

"Aye! I remember," replied John. "What of "Why, I don't know but p'raps you was right,"

murmured grateful Arethusa, coyly.

One day, when they had been married about a year. John, the gardener, said to his pretty wife, aprones of nothing: apropos of nothing:
"I orien wonder, Thooza, as yer never guess? 'Guess what?" inquired the puzzled Mrs. J.

"All that rumpus about young Bonham," he nswered. "But there! Of course yer didn't answered. know as he was already married." "Married, was he? The scoundrill! Well, I'd b'leeve anythink of him after the way he served

me," exclaimed Thooza. "That's not all, though," continued John, in his placid way. "I finded out soon after he first me foolin' around yer, my dear. And it put ther a queer notion into my head, which I goes rather a queer notio and has a straight talk with my lord. 'Listen to me,' I says. 'D'ye want me ter give yer away to your wife?' I says, 'And also to Miss Are thoosa?' I says. When I arst him that question he turn the color of a maidenhair fern wot been expose to the sun-bein' mortal terrified of his wife—and he says, all of a tremble like: 'O.
I say. don't tell the missus, wotever; and I'll give up Miss Arthoosa from this minnit.' 'No, yo won't,' I says; 'you'll keep on with her just as long as I sees fit; and you'll serve her just as I tells yer to serve her,' I says. 'Leastways, if yer

don't, it'll be the wuss fer yer.' Then I give him the orfice what he's to do, Thooza, and I frightens the young coward into doin' it; which, actin' under my orders, he borrers your money and you jools, and hands 'em over to me—'' "What!" interrupted Mrs. J. in a shrill voice "Do you mean as it was all a put-up job, and as

And whatever make yer do such a thing-you "Love, my dear," answered John. "I'd got to marry yer, yer see; and as you wouldn't let me do it straightforward, I had to work the job by strattygem. I understands women, Thooza, and I knows that when a girl won't look at yer in the or'nary way, yer can orfen catch her on the hop sappointment."—London Truth

Douth's Department.

WHAT TRAVELERS ARE WE!

Each night far worlds to see! To be transported thus; Without a thought or care Of danger anywhere Through spaces all aglow With suns we do not know,

With worlds created new The mysteries of blue! You may have seen Cathay, I may have seen Japan: But what are these, I pray, To travelers who can To travelers who can Sweep nightly through the skies With this old world we know,

And lift bewildered eyes Where worlds by thousands show!-To Jupiter and Mars, To bright, surpassing stars, To our attendant moon Shining its silver noon. That any ship can sound-To sail through such a sea.

-Youth's Companion. Why Felix Never Caught a Mouse. Felix yawned quite openly; he didn't even remember to put his paw in front of his mouth. Lucy often told him that it was bad manners not to do so, at least, so her mamma told her when

she forgot to put her hand before her mouth.

Oh, dear! it was a very long column of spelling. She was sure ahe would never learn it. How tired she felt! The cat yawned again. It made her feel quite sleepy, Felix was beginning to doze. Well, she must go on with the spelling. Just one more word—m-o-u-s-e, m-o-u-s-e. Felix opened his eyes quickly. Why, she remembered that Nurse said Felix was a very bad cat because he wouldn't catch mice. Nurse said he was a "coward.".

"Felix," she said, "I wish you would tell me something. Why don't you catch mice?"

Felix drew himself up and looked at Lucy. He appeared quite sad.

Felix drew himself up and looked at Lucy. He appeared quite sad.

"It is a very unhappy story." he said at last, "and a long story. Shall I tell it to you?"

"Oh, do!" said Lucy, eagerly. "I should love to hear all about it."

"I was born for company, not solitude," said Felix. "When I was a kitten, I used to be very lonely and unhappy. I was always shut up in the kitchen at night while my mother went out to supper parties. I was an only kitten, you know You should always pity an only kitten. At first I used to cry and cry, but no one took any notice tused to cry and cry, but no one took any notice of me, until one night I heard a little tapping on my basket I litted up my head and there, peeping over the edge of the basket, was a sweet little mouse, with soft brown eyes and a kind expression. She looked so sorry for me that I knew she had heard me crying and had come to

comfort me.

"'Would you like a bit of cheese?' she said.

"I said no, I didn't care much for cheese, but if she would stay and keep me company for a little while I should be so glad. So she came into my basket and said she would stay with me for an hour or so, as Mother Mousé had gone to market to get feet for the family.

"I soon grew very fond of her, and I know she was fond of me. She used to come regularly every night and many evenings we spent to-

"One day my mother said to me, 'Felix, you are growing up and will soon be a cat. It is time you went to school."
"Oh!" interrupted Lucy, "I didn't know cats went to school. After all, it's no better to be a cat than a little girl. Did you like going to school?" "I hated it," said Felix, " but I had to go."

"So do I," said Lucy dolefully.

"The school was a high-class one. Only the school was a high-class one. Only the school of well-to-do eats could afford to go to it. Besides the ordinary subjects, we were taught singling and how to walk along a narrow wall gracefully, and how to carry our tails with the fashlounghs flourish.

"But one of the first things I was taught, and Madame said it was the most important, was how to catch mice. I was horrified! Catch mice! Never! I asked Madame why I should be expected to kill mice. What had they done, poor expected to kill mice. What had they done, poor things? Madaine was very angry, and said I was too young to understand such things—I must do as I was told. Then Master Punch, who lived next door and went to the same school, laughed at me and said I was afraid of mice. Afraid of mice, indeed, when I spent all my evenings with

Well, I think you are very brave, said Lucy; because Nurse always screams and jumps of a chair when she sees one!" Felix took no notice of the interruption.

One night I talked over the matter with the

mouse. She grew very serious, and cried a little. She said her mother was a widow—her father had een killed that way when he was trying to find ome food for the children.
"I promised her faithfully that I would never catch a mouse, never, never! "Ah!" Felix sighed deeply and looked very niserable. "One night, just as I was getting in

the basket and looking forward to a chat with my dear mouse, my mother come and caught hold of me by the back of my neck and carried me off into the cellar. I wondered what was going to appen. Presently she put me down and said 'Fellx, it is time you came out. You are now grown up. I am going to take you to your first mice hunt.'

" 'Oh, mother! 'I said, 'I can't, I can't.' "My mother looked at me in surprise.
"'What do you mean?' she said. 'Of course,
you are nervous. I see. But I will show you how to do it.' So my mother started hunting round. I was

so frightened. I knew it was no good making any objection, but how could I tell my dear little mouse that I had helped to kill one of her relations? She would never speak to me again What should I do? " All at once I heard a crash. My mother had knocked down a piece of wood. Then I heard a rush and a terrified squeak. A voice I thought I recognized said ' Let me go, let me go! ' I rushed

I have always been co on my skill in catching mice. But I did not heed her. I was bending over the poor mouse. I turned the face towards me. "It was my little playfellow—my dear mouse-killed by my mother. I called to her, but sho

ouldn't hear me. It was dreadful. I have never Oh, poor Felix!" said Lucy. "I am so sorry,

-and the poor little mouse, too. So that's why you always look so sad."
"But promise me," said Felix, "that you will never tell my story to any one. I couldn't bear Now, when Nurse says to her that Felix is a coward, Lucy is very often tempted to tell her the bers her promise, and just

cisses Felix to show her sympathy.—Little Folks

Curious facts. -The wife of the governor of New Borne has a baby rhin eros for a pet. —A wall thirty feet high and thirteen feet broad could be built al round England with the coal annually raised in that country.

Thunder is rarely, if ever, heard at a greater

distance than eightee —Denmark has the largest army in proportion to her size. She has 187 soldiers to every ten nousand of her population.

—But eight States do not now require exami-

nation by a State board of those who wish to prac cice medicine. They are Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota and Tennessee. -Prizes of \$1200, \$750 and \$500 for the best instruments to measure wind pressure are offered

by the Hamburg Marine Observatory to German eign inventors. The plans must be sent in by April 1, 1903. Five of the twenty fellowships recently nt of philosophy, Uni awarded in the department of philosophy versity of Pennsylvania, were given to w

Most of these fellowships carry with them an in-come during the academic year of \$500 and free tuition, with an additional \$100 for particular re —A Berlin periodical, Der Weinkenner, re-lates that when Bismarck died about ten thousand bottles of the choicest wines were found in his celiars, mostly gifts from friends and admir-

ers. They came from all countries. -The New York City Record, an official pubappears every day in the year, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, and sometimes contains as

-Malta is the most thickly populated island to the square in the world. It has 1360 people to the square mile. Barbadoes has 1054 people to the square

—The reindeer can endure more than any other draft animal except the camel. A reindeer has been known to pull two hundred pounds at miles an hour for twelve hours.

—The largest butterflies are the "birdwinged" of the Moluccas. Their wings are mes twelve inches in expanse. —A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty, and at the age of ninety has

—Beetles in the East and West Indies are so brilliant in coloring that they are beautiful as —Honesty is a prevailing virtue among most Chinamen. Some of them, in their native towns and cities, often leave their places of business unguarded while they go off for half an hour or process. Hould enterpress service in the meantime. more. Should customers arrive in the measure, they find the prices of goods plainly marked, select what they want, and leave the money for

—The world now consumes 6,300,000,000 pounds of tobacco yearly, or 2,812,500 tons. This is worth \$200,000,000. In other words, the world's smoke bill is just \$5,000,000 a week.

Historical.

—The eight years of Jackson's administration were the beginning of a real American branch of English literature. Three poets made their appearance. Whittier, 1831, Longfellow, 1833, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1837. Poe was still a Southern magazine editor, but was soon to be recognized both as a poet and prose writer of genius. Hawtoorne published his first book, "Twice Told Tales" in 1837. Bancroft published his first volume of the "United States History" in 1834. Prescott published his "Ferdinand and Isabella" in 1837. For music, sculpture and the drama the country still depended upon foreigners.

—The anthracite or "stone-coal" fields of Pennsylvania were not discovered until 1791, but the coal was not generally used until about 1830 — The eight years of Jackson's administration the coal was not generally used until about 1830 Since the manner of making hard coal burn, it has made Pennsylvania one of the greatest and

richet States in the Union.

—Goodyear, in 1839, patented his plan of vulcanizing indiarubber, by which it was made hard enough to resist wear and tear, and to be moulded into the insurance has action. moulded into the innumerable articles for which it is now used. In the same year, W. F. Harnden began carrying parcels between Boston and New York.

—The Fenians were a body of men of Irish birth who felt that they had a grievance against Great Britain. Most of them had served in the eivil war, had grown fond of soldiering, and now wanted "a brush with the British." As Canada was a part of the British Empire about 1500 of them invaded it in 1866 from Buffalo. As there was no war between the United States and Great Britain, Americans could not be allowed to make war on their own account, and the President interfered and stopped the movement.

—Canada was the scene of a rebellion against the British government in 1837. Many persons in the State of New York were inclined to help the Canadian patriots, as they were called, and endeavored to cross into Canada, near Niagara Falls, for that purpose. Nothing was done by the United States of which Great Britain cou'd rightfully complain. The President took care that all such movements should cease
—The prisons, before 1830, in most of the
States, had been conducted on the brutal system that was prevalent in other countries. One State has used an old copper-mine as a State prison, and most of the States used whipping and torture, under which criminals grew wo:se. About this time, the penitentiary system was introduced; under it, labor took the place of whipping, and some real effort was made to reform the criminals. The foolish and cruel system of imprisonment for debt also began to be

Popular Science.

-Tattooing the cornea with sterilized India —Tattooing the cornea with sterilized India ink is recommended by Dr. J. L. Borsch for lessening the unsightliness of opaque spots on the eye. When the opacity is slight; the treatment may even give a considerable restoration of sight.—The breathing or blowing of wells driven on the plains of Nebraska has been lately shown to coincide with changes of barometric pressure, but it is thought that low pressure can hardly account for the force with which the air is expelled from some of the wells.

expelled from some of the wells.

—The world's greatest monument, prized as a marvel of antiquity, seems to have been made with tools we class as modern. From evidence collected at Gizeh, W. M. Flinders-Petrie con consected at eigen, w. M. Filmers-retrie con-cludes that the pyramid builders used solid and tubular drills, straight and circular saws and lathe tools, all of which were set with cutting stones, and they did work that would puzzle the artisan of today. Some granite cores show that the drill sunk one-tenth of an inch at each revolution, while the cut was clean and uniform through soft sandstone and the hardest granite. As dia

monds were very scarce, it is supposed that the cutting material was corundum.

—A "United States Food Pharmacopæia," to aid the grocer and the food inspector as the pharmacopæia serves the druggist, is the sugges-tion of Mr. Edward N. Eaton of the Illinois Food Commission. The work, to be prepared by ex-perts, should contain a classification and descripsubstances used for food or in preparing food, with standards of quality, methods of manufacture and preparing for the market, and chemical data to prove purity or character or amount of adulteration. Every effort should be exerted to make the book authoritative with the trade and as influential in court as possible. The United States Pharmacopæia, selected as an excellent tel, is revised every ten years, and is controlled by an incorporated body, with a board of five trustees to transact all business and a care-

fully chosen revision committee of twenty-five nedical men and pharmacists.

Bems of Thought.Sin is too dull to see beyond himself .-....Don't waste your life in doubts and fears. Spend yourself on the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the hours

or ages that follow.—Benjamin Franklin. Let it be our happiness this day to add to the happiness of those around u, to comfort

some sorrow, to relieve some want, to add som strength to our neighbor's virtue.—Channing. My business is not to remake myself, But make the absolute best of what God made. —Browning. ...Work is the best birthright which man still retains. It is the strongest of moral tonics, the most vigorous of mental medicines It comes in so many forms in this life of ours, the knowledge

that there is something sweetest and noblest of which we despair, and the sense of something present that solicits us with an immediate and indulgence. .The soul that feels itself, alone in this grea world of mankind is, in its most desolate I alone with God, not without Him. That cannot be. And, therefore, there is no condition of body, mind or estate out of which the soul may

not address its supplication to Him.—Ezra Sti Gannett. .. The worst kinds of unhappiness, as well as the greatest amount of it, come from our conduct to each other. If our conduct, therefore, were under the control of kindness, it would be nearly the opposite of what it is, and so the state of the world would be almost reversed. We are for the most part unhappy, because the world is an unkind world. But the world is only unkind for the

lack of kindness in us units who compose it .-Frederick William Faber. We prepare ourselves for eternity by doing our day's work while it is day .- Henry W.

.... We seek God afar off, in projects perhaps altogether unattainable, and we do not consider that we possess Him now in the midst of conon, by the exercise of simple faith, provide we bear humbly and bravely the annoyance which come from others, and our own imperfections.—Francois de la Mothe Fenelon.

... He lays his affairs and himself on God, and so hath no pressing care; no care but the care of love, how to please, how to honor his Lord. And in this, too, he depends on Him, both for skill and strength; and, touching the success of the cast it on God, and since He careth for it, they need not both care, His care is sufficient. Hen springs peace, inconceivable peace.-Robert

like unto a star, which, going out of our sight, doth not die and vanish, but shineth in another doth not die and vanish, but slineth in another hemisphere: ye see her not, yet she doth shine in another country.—Samuel Rutherford.

— A familiar belief is that moss grows chiefly on the north side of trees. The notion is not establ shed by science, and an examination of many trees has shown Prof. Henry Kraemer, a Phi sdelph a botanist, that ten per cent. had the moss on the west side, ten per cent on the northwest side, ten per cent. on the northsyper cent. on the northest side, thirty-five per per cent. on the north side, there are the side, thirty-five per cent.

per cent. on the northeast side, thirty-five per cent. on the east side and fifteen per cent. on the

.. She is not sent away, but only sent before

....We go, though not "from glory unto glory," at least "from strength to strengh." Only strength—here, and earth's strength is often pain and struggle. But this is only the beginning; and, in the greater life beyond, the strength is

and, in the greater life beyond, the strength is lifted into peace, and peace to joy, and over all the beauty of the Lord.—Brooke Hereford.

....Many and many of these men whom we see plodding on in their dusty ways are traveling with visions in their souls. Nobody knows it but themselves and God. Once, years ago, they saw a light. They knew, if only for a mo ment, what companionships, what attainments they were made for. That light has never faded. It is the soul of good things which they are doing in the world today. It makes them sure when other men think their faith is them sure when other men think their faith is gone. It will be with them till the end, until they come to all it prophesies.—Phillips Brooks.

The heart which glows with human charites cannot in its depths be indevout.—John

.... When we have the sense of spiritual progress, we can bear outward disappointments more easily, sure that pain and sorrow will work for our highest good.—James Freeman Clarke.

Home Dressmaking.



4283 Long Coat with Apes, 32 to 40 bust

Woman's Long Coat With Capes. 4283 Perforated for Three-Quarter Length. The coat is made with loose-fitting double-breasted fronts and backs, which outline the figure stylishly, and are joined by means for under-arm gores. The under-arm seams are left open for a few inches above the lower edge to allow greater freedom, and at each front is inserted a pocket underneath a lap. The sleeves are two-seamed, and are finished with roll-over cuffs. Over the shoulders are accommend tribused.

sleeves are two-seamed, and are finished with roll-over cuffs. Over the shoulders are ar anged triple capes that are cut without fullness. The neck is fin-ished with a regulation collar and lapels that turn back over the edges of the capes. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 54 yards 44 inches wide or 5 yards 52 inches wide. The pattern, 428, is cut in sizes or a 32, 34, 3; 38 and 44 inch bust measure.

Woman's Home Gown. 4287. To be Made With Bell or Bishop Sleeves. The gown consists of a fitted-body lining for the front, tucked fronts, backs and under-arm gores. The loose-fitted fronts are tucked as illustrated, and are arranged over the lining, the yoke and stole fronts being applied over them. The neck can be finished with the stock coilar, or with the yoke only, as shown in the small sketch. The sleeves can be left free at the wrist, or gathered into the cuffs as desired.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 27 inches wide, 5 yards 44 inches wide, The pattern, 4287, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 46 and 42-inch bust measure.



4282 Child's Double Breasted Cape with

4285 Tucked Blouse Jacket, 32 to 40 bust. Woman's Tucked Blouse Jacket. 4285. Woman's Tucked Blouse Jacket. 42845.

The jacket is made with fronts and back and is smoothly fitted at the back, but blouses slightly over the belt at the front. Fronts, back and sleeves are laid in tucks, in groups of three each, and are finished with machine-stitched edges in tailor style. The right front laps over the left and the closing is effected by buttons and buttonholes in double-breasted style. The neck is finished with the big turn-over collar and to the lower edge is seamed the basque. The full sleeves are ga.hered into shapely cuffs at the wrists and the belt conceals the joining of blouse and basque portions.

blouse and basque portio The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 24 yards 44 inches wide or 1 yards 52 inches wide, with | yards of velvet for The pattern, 4285, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

Child's Double-Breasted Cape With Hood. 4282. The cape is circular and falls in graceful ripples at the lower edge. The hood is seamed at the centre and is arranged over the shoulders, the upper edge being seamed to the neck that is finished with a roll-over collar. The original is lined throughout and is fin-

pressed when that method is preferred. The right side laps well over the left in double-breasted style, and the cape is closed by means of buttons and buttonholes.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (6) ears) is 1 yards 44 inches wide or 1 yards 52

The pattern, 4252, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4,

ished with machine stitching done with corticelli silk,

but the edges can be turned under, stitched and



velvet for yoke.

4284 Woman's Dres 4286 Girl's Costume,

Sleev s 32, 36, 40 bust 2 t 8 yys. To be High or Low Neck, With Long or Short Sleeves,

The waist is made over a fitted-body lining that is faced to form the yoke. On this lining are arranged the full portions of the waist and the becoming bertha, that is shaped to give the fashionable bishop effect and which matches the standing collar. The sleeves are full and are gathered into pointed cuffs. The are rull and are gathered into bothed curs. The skirt is simply full, and is finished with tucks and a hem that are stitched with corticellisik. The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 44 yards 24 Inches wide. 34 yards 27 inches wide, or 24 yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yard of

Woman's Hungarian Dress Sleeve. 4284. In Full, Thre -quarter and Short Lengths.

The pattern, 4286, is cut in sizes for girls of 2, 4, 6

In Full, Thre—quarter and Short Lengths.

The foundation is a fitted lining. On it are arranged the puffs of the full-length model, and it is cut to give the required length for the deep elbow and short sleeves. The cap for the full-length sleeve is tucked, and the puff is gathered at both edges. When elbow length is desired the puff is finished to droop becomingly over the lower edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for full length 2½ yards 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide or i½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard of all-over lace for cuffs; for three-quarter length, 1½ yards 21 inches wide or i½ yards 44 inches wide, 1½ yard of all-over lace for cuffs; linches wide, 1½ yard of all-over lace for capes; for short sleeves, 1 yard 21 inches wide, 1 yard 31 inches wide or ‡ yard 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 424, is cut in three sizes small or 32

The pattern, 4281, is cut in three sizes small or 32

inch, medium or 36 inch and large or 40-inch bust

SPECIAL PATTERNS-For a catalogue of any pattern illustrated on this page, send 18 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGH-

4287 Home Gown

32 to 42 bust.

The Horse.

Care of Horses. To have chilled water, i. e., water with the raw, cold edge taken off it by adding a little hot water-right at hand, when the horses return home at night. Its effect will prevent a chill and colic on a cold winter night, when horses return tired, thirsty and

To look under the seat of the collar, harness pad, root of the tail where the crupper goes; for sores may exist, and by washing them at once, then dressing them with the compound tincture of aloes and myrrh, and in the morning dressing the parts with the benzoate of zine ointment, the sores will heal up at once, and this may save the horse pain and the owner the expense of keep for some days through neglert.

To look into the mouth and see if the

angle, lips or tongue have been injured; if they have, wash and dress with the tincture solution of boracic acid, a dram to a

pint of warm water. To look at the back of the ears for sores or signs of poll evil.

To look at the eyes; a blow may have been inflicted, by accident or otherwise, which by attention at once may be relieved from further trouble.

To look carefully over the legs and feet for cuts or bruises, and for nails or stone dded in the horny sole or frog. If ound, soak the foot in hot water, then dry, and then dress the part with tincture of

To see that a nice mash is made by adding hot water to half a gallon of bran, a quart of oats, a quart of chop and half a pint of linseed meal, mixed well and allowed to stand an hour or so to soak; then give it at supper time twice a week. An ounce of glanbers salts can be given in it once a

To look on the stall floor and see that it is level all over and well covered with straw or other good bedding, so that the horse can have some real rest the few hours he is allowed to do so.

To look well over the stalls for broken planks or partitions, and when found have them repaired before a horse is injured. An uneven floor has often caused lumps and bumps on horses' limbs and bodies which a little attention to these little items would have prevented, thus saving much trouble and anxiety during the winter months.-Baltimore Sun.

A Decade of American Finance.

In the November North American Review, the veteran financier, Jay Cooke, discusses some of the financial happenings between 1863 and 1873. We abstract as follows:

Our national banking law at first had few friends; it was ridiculed by many, and by others bitterly antagonized. An appea was made to Jay Cooke & Co., as a financia agency of the Government, for their influ ence in its behalf.

I took the Chase bill home with me in January, 1863, and with my brother sat up until midnight reading it. We concluded that it ought to pass, which it did six weeks later with great unanimity. On Feb. 25, 1863, it received President Lincoln's sig-THE BIRTH OF THE BANKS.

Immediately questions arose as to how to organize a national bank. I drafted a formula for a charter, and many of the first banks were practically organized by Jay

When the comptroller made his first report in November, 1863, 134 banks had been organized, and the greatest interest aroused. The first bank notes made their appearance late in December. The law was amended on June 4, 1864, and in that year 453 banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of \$79,366,950. In 1865, 1014 banks were The company's ability to outlet the July 1, have been disastrous indeed. The immeorganized, but in 1866 only sixty-two, and in the next year only ten.

names and their history. The First National Bank of New York was organized with a capital of only \$200,000; the Secon National Bank was organized with \$200,000 capital, and the Third National Bank had only \$300,000. The secretary of the Treasury was mortified at the coldness of the financial centre toward his pet measure. SPURRING ON NEW YORK.

An effort had been made by Chase's friends to start a \$5,000,000 Fourth National Bank, but failed. With Mr. Chase's sanction, I went to New York, sought subscriptions, and at the end of three days had completed the \$5,000,000 bank. I caused it to be quietly proclaimed to the New York banks that the Government expected them to conform speedily to the new order, and that, if it should be necessary, I should establish within thirty days a Fifth National Bank, with \$50,000,000 capital, which, with Government influence and deposits, might greatly cripple the o'd banks. This pressure brought about the expected results.

The national banking system was an evolution to better conditions. It afforded relief from the perils of State banks and gave a uniform and safe currency. To those who have experienced the old and the new, the contrast is stupendous; and all efforts to impair the national system of banking and circulation issues are based on false premises and on ignorance of the benefits derived. The national banking system gives us the only United States Bank we need.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S ORIGIN. Congress started the Northern Pacific Railroad July 2, 1864. The friends of the

> Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S

Caustic ne Great French Veterinary Remedy.



As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rhoumatic prains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio



NELLA JAY, 2.14 1-4, BY JAYHAWKER, 2.14 3-4; DAM, PARONELLA, BY PARKVILLE, WINNER OF KENTUCKY FUTURITY.

route saw fewer obstacles before it thus the Union Pacific had faced. From St. Pau to Seattle the distance was only 1764 miles. against 2366 from Memphis to San Francisc -mooted as the southern route, and 2482 miles from St. Louis to Benicia, the earliest dollar, and lessened by about one-half the central route.

The financial agency was offered to Jay Congress passed a resolution consenting to an issue of mortgage bonds to raise funds for construction, which should settle the company's ability to build the road, tender character of the silver dollar would 1870, to Jay Cooke and p esident J. B. diate effect was to destroy or lessen he the next year only ten.

The New York banks came in slowly, the loan not to exceed \$50,000 per mile, with long and domestic debts. maturity.

WAR BLOCKS A FOREIGN LOAN.

The Prussian minister, Baron de Gerolt, wned lands in Minnesota, and believed in the future of the Northwest. In July, met at dinner at Baron de Gerolt's two or three German capitalists, members of such houses as the Bleichroders and Seligmans, on the eve of returning home. The road's future and bonds were discussed over coffee and cigars. The result of this conversation was that Budge, Schiff & Co. subscribed for \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 of bonds and took an option on a larger block. On a given day \$50,000,000 in gold was to be put at the credit of Jay Cooke & Co., in return for \$50,000,-000 bonds and, as a bonus, \$50,000,000 worth of stock. July 16, I received a cable that the \$50,000,000 would be placed in three days. July 19, France unexpectedly declared war against Prussia; and France and Prussia could no longer unite in an invest-

Through the same agencies through which I had placed war loans I now began to sell Northern Pacific bonds. But capital was just beginning to feel the effects of the vast cost of our own war, and American capital was locked away from Northern Pacific bonds. The speedy end of the Franco-Prussian war led me to think of another foreign syndicate. One was formed in London, to which my German friends subscribed to the | that they put on more fat in open air and extent of \$20,000,000.

But the decision in September, 1872, on the Alabama" claims, in favor of the United States, caused too bitter a feeling on both sides for a British syndicate then to invest in American railway securities, and the syndicate was abandoned on the eve of suc-

THE CRISIS OF 1873.

Once more I, was compelled to look at ome. Our railway mileage had increased 7670 miles in 1871 and 6167 miles in 1872. The year 1873 opened under widely unsettled conditions. The market for railway securities was surfeited, and Granger agitation was frightening away investors. Five hundred miles of the road had been finished, and the company was thereby entitled to ten million acres of public lands, then selling at \$5.60 per acre. There was in sight money enough, in time, to complete an enterprise nerve force, it is readily seen that this good which has never yet been excelled in the cow requires very little in the way of an legal tender began. On Sept. 18 Jay Cooke & Co. failed. Country banks called home their deposits, and New York banks called loans in Wall street. The Union Trust Company and two or three banks and trust companies suspended. The Stock Exchange was closed for ten days. On Sept. 22 the gold exchange closed, with gold at 112. There was no actual panic among mer-chants or outside of New York, but the liquidation thus begun lasted five or six is going on in the stable all of the time, years. Government bond purchases and the stable is being supplied with this issue of \$22,000,000 clearing-house certifiord-doors air of pure quality, but

cates helped to clear up the situation.

THE DEATH-BLOW TO SILVER. The act of 1873 "relative to assays and mints," innocent enough on its face, left the currency of the country without a silver money which the people used. Had the title of the bill indicated that it proposed to leg-Cooke & Co. in 1869. On March 1, 1870, islate the silver dollar out of the United States, it could never have passed. The enormous discoveries of gold have filled the vacuum of legal tenders. Otherwise this "doubt among capitalists of Europe" as to wanton and foolish destruction of the legal-

nations have adjusted themselves to the new conditions, it would be impossible to restore the legal-tender character of silver.

Dairy Musings.

About this time of year the very old question, that has been thrashed over these many years, comes up again; that of the winter housing of dairy cows. How much summer, or winter, should be supplied them from November to April? It is clear there are two schools debating this question. One school advocates warm stable of light, good sanitation, artificial ventilation, feeding cows for profits instead of simply bodily maintenance, and little outdoor exercise. The other school advocates rank feed in the pastures, made so by the cool means that are hard to define, for the reason that their methods are not reduced to a line of definite rules, more than were expressed by a farmer, who said that cows neede enough out-door exercise and good air to grow a good coat of hair. To this the reply was "that depends upon whether the farmer wants to turn feed into milk or hair." Lately some light (?) has been turned upon the vexed question by Professor Armsby, of Pennsylvania, with his new respiration-calorimeter, who has learned that a fattening steer produces more heat than it needs; hence the Western experiments with steers showed truly sheds than in warm stables. So some are now contending the cow is like a steer in this, that she needs more out-door life, and has abundant self-protection to compen fully for the increased rigor of her life.

It is readily seen that the cow is the steer's mother; that the steer is a miser, and is selfishly laying on his back stores of fat, which are "dead air spaces," while his mother gathers that she may as freely give, and that accumulating fat and milk-making are two widely distinct functions, and the two require distinctively different rations in the amount of blood-making material. An argument for more outdoors is that oold air makes the better appetite for fatter Where a cow is producing each twenty-four hours as much butter fat as the usual gain of a steer, and in addition four or more pounds of other solids, all as a pr nerve force, it is readily seen that this good merits of its appeal to the public. I am as firmly convinced of this now as I was then. But there were too many unfavorable factors. The silver question was one. Several New York banking houses heavily loaded with railroad securities failed. A run for and demanding much hearty food was set. of exercise and cold air. No one against cows in June weather, or other than it is the great mile-produ month. There is a radical difference tween the readings of the thermoment June, and the 50 to 55° of the very stable, for few of the close stab above that in winter. The best di argue for—and have them—ventilati where a rapid change of air without d

pered. In these stables cows stand in | night showers; shade-grown corn as a soiling

like degree, even if they go out very little, and they are in every way in vigor and thrift the equals of those of a more strenuous life, and require far less food, as Professor Plumb found at the Indiana tages of what may be called close housing outweigh the counter claims of the more open method? Will we ever know until the out-door advocates agree upon a uniform system, so that comparisons can be made? That eight out of ten dairymen are agreeing upon the warm barn, and cows in them twenty-two out of twenty-four hours on the average, with 50° cold water to drink, shows that in their opinion and practice times, and overlook imports

At a meeting of farmers at their club the present week a matter of remark and discussion was the present universal shrinkage of milch cows; all classes of cows, even the fall milkers, were sharing in the shrinkage, and liberal feeding and variety were not able to check it. Dairymen who have contracts for definite amounts of milk are buying fresh cows, and even renting them to keep up the full cans. A sharp cattle buyer is supplying cows to such farmers at a rental of \$1 each per month, until the usual farm supply crosses the demand of the market. Various reasons are assigned;

nutritious; cool nights and frequent pouring

50° temperature and drink water at a crop, possibly low in feeding value, and other reasons that correspond to that of why hens refuse to lay when eggs are high. None of these explain. Milk now brings a higher price than in years past, and grain feed is probably fifteen per cent. more than station. Knowledge on these points is the past average. I have never seen cows better flesh and appearance than this fall, and there may be an explanation,-in part.-in this of the shrinkage. Some of my "dairy form" cows are the finest of beef; their gain in flesh has been so rapid during their sixty days vacation. It is to be hoped

that this surplus flesh may later on be accounted for in the messes of \$1.40 per one hundred milk. Dairymen are somewhat forgetful at they find too much cold air, chilly water and of these, who lives not a day's journey hair growing are at the expense of feed and from the Tribune Farmer office, not long since purchased a valuable Jersey calf, which, unfortunately, died not long after its arrival at his farm. A long three

was added, "I forgot to mention that my wife died three weeks ago." The woes of the silo men in northern Ohio this fall are many—constant pouring rains, coldish, cloudy days, and nights that now and then out of the "shadowy stillness" sift down visible mantles of frost, not killing ones, for I am told on all sides that " a frost in the increase of the moon does no and very wet fall, which makes the grass less damage." All the same, it is having its effect in toughening the corn fodder. This

letter was written to the breeder, describing

the symptoms and supposed cause of its

demise, and asking if any rebate on the

price would be made. After signing, a P. S.

tenth of October finds thousands of acres of corn still out of the siles. That cut three weeks ago in its very immature acting well in the pits; so immature some of it that rivulets of corn are running away from some With all discouragements of poor and a little farm help, it is wond what a great number of new silos were are being built this season, and are jected. Many are being put up to value out of the field corn, which ripened up poorly at the best. So wet it been that whole fields of corn standing the shock seem rotting and moulding worthlessness, which has given the renewed value. It has been found to true in practice that silage corn, eve frosted to some extent—even to the ki of the leaves—makes fine silage, which is eaten clean. This cannot be said of from fodder. A great deiryman near me said yesterday: "I could not see but the pit of silage last year made from the badly frosted corn fed as well and went as far as the pit filled with the unfrosted corn. The fuice of the stalks moistened up the icaves again, and the silage was eaten up clean, and it did not require any additional grain to keep them up to their normal messes f milk "-a verdict which is in accord with two experiences of mine in the past eighteen years. In the great Northwest, where the early frost did such great damage to the corn crop, thousands of silos were erected this season, and the frosted corn siloed as soon as possible, and the reports are that a wealth of feeding material has been saved, where if it had been cut and shocked and fed in ordinary ways the crop would have been of little worth. There are new prob-lems in farming each year and new solu-tions for them, and the farmer who applies his heart to wisdom aids in solving these questions as they come up, and turns the answers to practical use and betterment has gained a point of vantage where he will hear the "well done, faithful servant."—John Gould, in N. Y. Tribune.

MAGNER'S

STANDARD HORSE BOOK

adva All pel for inece good wast shou upor Corres resul shou wish THE in tiser activ

judgr fault

in its

bette

Tin

ite wi

a hal

nutri

It st

in the

fill th

sandy

fully

blosso

be cut

it gro

and n

As it

the an

grass, nishin

perma to moi

be bet

By D. MAGNER

The well-known authority on. Training, Educating, Taming and Treating Horses.

=CONTENTS

ting Ecross.

DISEASES of HORSES and Their TREATMENT

The author's system of controlling and educating vicious and unmanageable horses reveals such startling results as to nave been the cause of wonder to the best students of the horse in the world and comprises secrets of priceless value which nad been taught by the author, only under an oath of secrecy, at large prices, and are now for the first time given in

This volume teaches how, by the proper leading out and leading up of his faculties the colt becomes a useful horse. Hundreds of well-known men have ex-pressed the opinion that Mr. Magner's system is the best and most human

J. I. Case, owner of J. I. C. says:
"This book ought to be understood by
every one who handles horses."

D. G. Sutherland, President Michigan State Veterinary Association, adds:
"This book contains the most useful information to the owner of a horse that it has ever been my privilege to examine

in any single volume or work."

Large Quarto Volume; 638 Pages: over
one thousand illustrations. Price alone, \$2.50 postpaid. One

new subscription to the Massachusetts Ploughman, one year, and Magner's Standard Horse Book,

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, 3 State Street., Boston, Mass.

PUBLISHED THIS WEEK

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's

Memories of a Hundred Years

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"The Man Without a Country," "In His Name," etc. IN TWO VOLUMES. CROWN 2VO. \$5.00 NET

The most informing and universally entertaining book of reminiscences of public men and events published in many years. One gets a graphic idea of its scope when one realizes that it touches on nearly every prominent man and woman associated with the country's social and political history from John Adams to President Roosevelt. It is profusely illustrated from rare prints, portraits and documents.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers

66 5th AVENUE, N. Y.